

**COMPOUND WORDS IN THE MARK WALDEN'S NOVEL "EARTHFALL
RETRIBUTION"**



A Thesis

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English and Literature Department of the
Faculty of Adab and Humanities of State Islamic University of Makassar*

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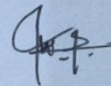
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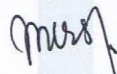
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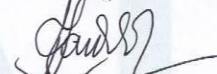
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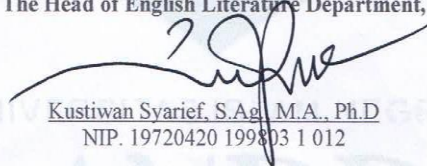
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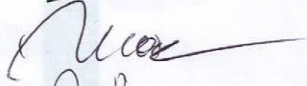
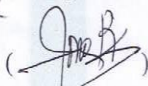
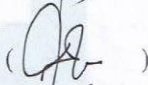
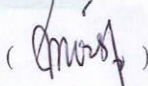
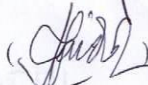
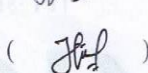
PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

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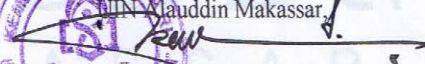
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Finally, the researcher wish this thesis can be useful for all the people who read it, suggestions and criticisms will be accepted in order to improve this thesis.

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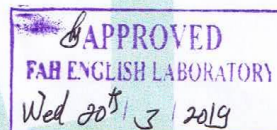


ABSTRACT

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This research discussed about the word formation of compounding words which aimed to describe the types of compound words and the function of compound words in the Mark Walden's novel "Earthfall Retribution". The researcher applied qualitative method in order to analyze the types of compound words. This researcher based on Bauer's theory combined with the Langan's theory about the function of compound words in sentence. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used note taking to get the valid data. The findings revealed that there were five types of compound words in this novel, they were compound nouns, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, and other form classes. Moreover, the researcher also identified the function of compound words, they were as object (mostly used), adverb, subject, and predicate. The researcher concluded that, the compound noun mostly formed through noun+noun. Therefore, this research mostly appeared compound noun which showed many patterns especially in noun+noun in the Mark Walden's novel "Earthfall Retribution".

Keywords: *Novel, Word Formation, Compound Words, Types of Compound Words, Function of Compound Words.*



The Abstract Correction based on the researcher's information about the content of her/his thesis.
This abstract will be re-revised based on the result of his/her examination.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

There are thousand of languages spoken by people all over the world. Every society has its own language. In other word language allows people to produce the expression through words, phrases, and sentences. Also, every language has a different rule in forming word, namely a morphology. Morphology is a branch of linguistics which investigates word structure and word formation, proposed by Kroeger (2005:348). Allah the Almighty also describe about the language in the Holy Qur'an Surah Ar-Rum Verse 22 as follows:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالاختلافُ اللِّسَنُ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

Translation:

And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your languages and your colors. Indeed in that are signs for those of knowledge. (QS. Ar-Rum: 22).

Allah says "of his signs" which show His great power. "Is the creation of the sky and the earth" namely the creation of the heavens and their heights, the expanse of the overlay and the roof, the beauty of its fixed and circulating stars and the creation of the earth with its beauty and thickness and its contents in the form of mountains, oases, seas, deserts, animals and trees. And the Allah says "and the

diversity of your languages and your colors", Some speak Arabic, tours, french, and other languages, where no one teaches except Allah and different human skin colors. All the inhabitants of the earth, even the inhabitants of the world, from the time of his creation, until the Day of Judgment, all have two eyes, two eyebrows, two temples, one mouth and two cheeks, and one with the other has nothing in common, even distinguished from the path, his attitude or speaking, both real and hidden, which can only be seen through reflection (Tafsir Ibnu Katsir: 2004:364-365).

On these verses Allah explain in this world there are many languages that different each other, and every language has own rule namely word formation.

Word-formation process is one of fundamental aspect to expand our words in English language as well as other languages in how to form the word which is in writing and spoken language. *Compound words* is one of the kinds of word formation that describe the way to create two or more separate words to form a new word with a new meaning. In the word-formation process, compounding is one of the types of word formation that most often used to create a new word. Fromkin and Rodman (1973:148), said that compounding is thus a large common and frequent process for enlarging the vocabulary of all languages. By the explanation above, the researcher conclude that compound is very important to know because as we know that compound is the way to create a new word and if the word changes. It must change the meaning also, so by this case we have to learn compound carefully, because it can make the people miss understanding by the changes of the word.

The study of compound words has been done by several researchers before such as Cahyanti (2016) who analyzes and describes the types, function, and the meaning of compound words in her article entitled "*Compound Words Used in Stephanie Meyer's Twilight*". The findings showed that compound noun its dominant found and also compound words categorized as a closed form which dominant found, based on the meaning of compound words found exocentric compound is dominant. The second, there is also from Ningsih (2013), who study compound words entitled "*Types and Processes of Compound Words Used in Headline News Columns in The Jakarta Post Newspaper*". The findings showed that compound nouns it's also dominantly found in her research. Moreover, Rahayu (2016) who also study compound words entitled "*A Morphological on English Compound Words in The Selected Articles of BBC News*". The findings showed that compound nouns its dominant found and then, she found a compound with endocentric meanings is dominant.

Eventually, the researcher concluded that compound noun which dominant. Because, compound noun is the most common types of compound. Compound nouns are the most productive form of compounding in English proposed by Plag (2003:145). In compound words, endocentric is more productive than exocentric because endocentric compounding is dominantly found in the research, as explained by Katamba in Hadiati (2011), the exocentric compound tends to be used less frequently than an endocentric compound in the creation of a new word.

Compounding can find in written and spoken, especially in foreign language such as English Language. By understanding of compound word which is more difficult to know the exactly compound words in the texts, newspaper, articles and novels. As we know, in written text there is a phrase, phrase is words are grouped that groupings typically bring together heads and their modifiers (Miller,2002:1). By this explanation phrase and compound looks like a quite similar meaning, so it can make the reader confused differences both of them, if they don't learning more. For example in word '*greenhouse*' and word '*green house*', if we see the examples in a glimps, we can consider that both of them is similar but actually it is different. The first example is compounding that means "*a glass building for growing plants*" and the second example is phrase that means "*a house that has a green colour*".

In this research, the researcher used the novel as the object of research that is Earthfall Retribution's novel written by Mark Walden in 2014. It is a science fiction novel for a young adult. The researcher is interested in analyzed compound word in the novel because it is unique and need to learn carefully if we want to analyze the compound word in written text. So by this case, she analyzed the types of compound word that found in the novel and also identified the function of compound words in the novel. Furthermore, in this research, the researcher also analyzed the types of compound words. Based on Bauer's theory (1983:202-216) is divided into eight types there were compound nouns, compound adjectives, compound verbs, compound

adverbs, rhyme-motivated compound, neo-classical compounds, ablaut-motivated compounds, and other form classes.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher proposed research questions to get the main purpose of the research as:

1. How are the types of compound words in the Mark Walden's novel *Earthfall Retribution*?
2. What is the function of compound words in the Mark Walden's novel *Earthfall Retribution*?

C. Objectives of Research

Based on the statement of the problems, the objectives of the studied were:

1. To analyze the types of compound words in the Mark Walden's novel *Earthfall Retribution*
2. To identify the function of compound words in the Mark Walden's novel *Earthfall Retribution*.

D. Significance of Research

This research has much significances for students and readers learning morphology, especially the students of English and Literature Department of Adab and Humanities Faculty in the University of Islamic State Alauddin Makassar. So, this research is useful for theoretical and practical contribution:

a. Theoretically

This research is expected to make the readers and the researchers understand more about the compound words and to expand their knowledge related to the word formation. Then, it can be a new reference for all of the students who want to study of compound words.

b. Practically

This research is useful for students in increasing the knowledge of the study of morphology, especially for compound words. Besides it is also expected to have a benefit for the researcher herself that the researcher can understand more about compound words.

E. Scope of the Research

In this research, the researcher focused to analyze the types and the function of compound words which were found in the *Earthfall Retribution* novel by Mark Walden (2014). There were eight types of compound word by Bauer's (1983:202-216) theory namely compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, rhyme-motivated compound, ablaut-motivated compound, neo-classical compounds, and other form classes but the researcher only focused to analyze five types of compound words that is compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, and other form classes. The researcher also used parts of sentence theory by Langan (2003), to identify the part of sentence in the types of compound words which were found.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

A. Previous Findings

The researcher presented two previous finding that support and contribute with this research as follows:

The first study came from the *English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Letter and Humanities, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta*, written by Noumianty (2016). The study entitled **“An Analysis of Compound Words on Culinary Terms in MasterChef U.S Season 7 (2016)”**. In her research focused on the process of compound words and describing the types and the meaning of compound words used on the food terms in *MasterChef US Season 7* (2016). The data was analyzed by using qualitative descriptive. She used the theory of Lieber with Plag and also Ullman. The researcher took 15 food terms used in the cooking competition *MasterChef U.S Season 7* for the last five episodes. A morphological analysis is used by the writer to analyze the compound words, classify the types and the meaning of compound words on the food terms. From the sample chosen with 15 menu names in the analysis, it can be concluded that there are 2 subordinative compound, 1 coordinative compound, and 12 attribute compound,. From the word stress, there are 10 culinary terms which are classified as noun compound, three as adjective compound and two verbs compound. It indicates that there are quite a lot compound words that classified into attributive and noun used

containing in the cooking competition entitled *MasterChef U.S Season 7* (2016). Therefore researcher also classifies the meaning of compound words which have a transparent and opaque meaning.

The second study came from the *Faculty of Letters, Jember University*, written by Rahayu (2016). The study entitled **“A Morphological on English Compound Words in The Selected Articles of BBC News”**. This research focused on the morphological analysis of compound words by analyzing the compounds from the patterns of the constituents and their internal structures of words. The theories used are Bauer’s 1983, Plag’s, McCarthy’s, O’Grady and Guzman’s Theories. To investigate the data, the researcher uses qualitative research. There is one tool to collect the data. It is a documentary study. The researcher classified the types of the compound in total 201 compounds from five selected articles. There are five types of compounds from eight compounds based on Bauer’s theory (1983) that is 171 compound nouns, 18 other from classes, 6 compound verbs, 3 compound adjectives, and 3 neo-classical compounds. The compounds described about their orthographic features and the meaning. There are 141 compounds is written separately, forty-two compounds were written as one word, and ten compounds are hyphenated, there are 155 compounds with endocentric meanings and forty-six compounds with exocentric meanings.

In previous studies mentioned previously, the researcher found some similarities and differences. The differences were from the object and theory. The

first focuses on culinary terms, and the last focuses on the selected articles of BBC news while in this research the researcher focused on *Earthfall Retribution* novel by Mark Walden. The second research used compounds from the patterns of the constituents and their internal structure words by Bauer (1983), Plag, McCarthy, O'Grady, and Guzman theories. While, the first research used process of compound words based on Lieber, Plag, and Ullmann's theories. It is also similar to this research because those two previous studies used the qualitative method to analyze the compound words. This research, focused on the types of compound words that are proposed by Bauer's theory (1983:202-216), and also use the theory by Langan (2003), to identify the parts of sentence of compound words.

B. Review of Literature

1. Morphology

Morphology is a field of linguistics that focused on the study of the forms and formation of words in a language. Many experts explain and describe morphology. Some of them are Nida, Katamba, O'Grady, Lieber, Anderson, and also Booij. Nida (1949: 1) said that, morphology is the study of morphemes and their arrangements in forming words. Katamba (1994:19), said that morphology is the study of the formation and internal organization of words. Came from O'Grady (1996:111), "the system of categories and rules involved in word formation and interpretation is called morphology". Another definition came from Lieber (2009:8), he explained morphology is the study of words and word formation". Anderson (1992:7), said that the object of the study in morphology is the structure of words and the ways in which

their structure reflects their relation to other words that relations both within some a larger construction such as a sentence and across the total vocabulary of the language. Morphology is a subdiscipline of linguistics that deals with such patterns, simply proposed by Booij (2005:4). Some definitions above the same point that morphology is a subdiscipline study from linguistics that concern in the forms and process of word formation.

2. Compound Words

Compounding in morphology study is one of word formation process from the combination two or more words which have its own rule. Compounding (sometimes also called composition) rather loosely as the combination of two words to form a new word, this definition contains two crucial assumptions the first being that compounds consists of two and not more elements the second being that these elements are words (Plag, 2003:132-133) also, he said that compounding is “the most productive type of word-formation process in English.” Fromkin and Rodman (1973:148), said that compounding is thus a large common and frequent process for enlarging the vocabulary of all languages. Compound word comes from Lieber (2009:43), said that compounds are words that are composed of two (or more) bases, roots, or stems. Simply, compounding is a way to create new words, proposed by Akmajian, Demers, Farmer & Harnish (2001).

Therefore, in order to understand about the compound words, a compound is a new word formed through the word formation process by compounding, the combinations of some which word creates a meaning of a word which is easier to

comprehend. In other words, compound or compounding occurs when a person put two or more words together to make them one meaning.

Let us see the example: ‘post office’ and ‘eyeglasses’. But there are also some of them which create a new meaning. For instance: ‘pigtail (rambut kuncir)’, the meaning of the ‘pigtail’ itself is not the real meaning that is the tail of a pig. As far, when we want to learn the compounding, also have to know, what the word is.? The term *word* is a part of everyone’s vocabulary. Fromkin and Rodman (2003:69), said that words are an important part of linguistic knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammar. Mc-Carthy (2002:59), said that a definite answer is not always possible but there are many enough clear cases showing that the distinction between the compounds and phrases are valid. Consider the expressions of a *green house*, with its literal meaning, and a *greenhouse*, the meaning is a glass structure ‘not usually green in color’ where delicate the plants are reared. There is a difference in sound corresponding to the difference in meaning “in the first expression, the main stress is on ‘house’, while in the second the main stress is on ‘green’.”

The compound words is a word that formed to combine the roots and the smaller category of the phrasal words, is items that have the internal structure of phrases but the function of syntactical is as words. In many cases, compounds are easy to tell apart from phrases with two content words. For instance, compounds may consist of two or more lexeme stems that are juxtaposed in a single word-form, and, when a language does not allow phrases consisting of two juxtaposed lexemes of those same word-classes, the combination must be a compound.

3. Compound Words and Phrase

Haspelmath and Sims (2010:190) said that there are also a great many cases in which compounds are quite similar to phrase with a similar meaning. And then, writers or readers have to take a closer look in order to distinguish the two patterns. In another side, there is another form of the compound word, that is composed by more than one word too, its called phrase. Therefore, compound word and phrase are looking the same. Both of them have more than one element. But, the usage of stress pattern seems necessary in helping the user of language to know which one can be called and which one cannot. But, in meaning, a compound word is usually more specialized than phrases. Come from Delahunty and Garvey (2010:132-133), there are four distinctions between compounds and phrases:

1. The first, the meaning of the compound may differ to a greater or lesser degree from that of the corresponding phrase. A **blackbird** of is a species of bird, regardless of its color; a **black bird** is a bird which is black, regardless of its species.
2. The second, the stress pattern of the compound is usually different from the stress pattern in the phrase composed of the same words in the same order. In the phrase, the main stress is on the last word but in the compounds, the main stress is on the first word. For instance: **black 'bird** (phrase); **'Blackbird** (compound).
3. Third, compound nouns allow no modification to the first element. This contrasts with noun phrases, which do allow modification to the modifier. For example, *a really-blackbird* and *a really black bird*.

4. And the last, in many compounds, the order of constituent words is different from that in the corresponding phrase. For instance: *dust from saw* (phrase); *sawdust* (compound).

4. Types of Compound Words

According to Bauer (1983:202-216), compound words divided into eight types such as compound nouns, compound verbs, compound adjectives, compound adverbs, rhyme-motivated compounds, ablaut-motivated compounds, neo-classical compounds, and other form classes.

1. Compound Nouns

Frank (1972), said that a noun is a group of the word which can function as a subject or an object of a clause. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that a noun can be a subject or an object of a sentence. The phenomenon is the same in English language and another language is the compound words that refers to a compound noun, compound noun become quite common, then, in fact, has the different structure but sometimes same structure. A compound noun contains two or more words which join together to make one meaning. There is some compound formation that is included in compound noun below:

- Noun + noun: bath towel, World Cups, Islamic State, toothpaste
- Noun + verb: sunshine, rainfall, haircut
- Verb + noun: pickpocket, breakfast
- Noun + adjective: snow white

- Adjective + noun: blackboard, software, full moon
- Verb + verb: cross-walk
- Adjective + verb: dry-cleaning, highlight
- Particle + noun: off-season, in-crowd, in-house
- Adverb + noun: underground, by stealth, underworld
- Verb + particle: cop-out, drop-off, drawback
- Phrase compounds: bubble-and-squeak, whisky-and-soda

To know more, let us see an example of words above in sentence below:

The word of *World Cups*: The 2015 and 2019 World Cups were awarded to Malaysia and Indonesia respectively

The word of *breakfast*: She got her breakfast

The word of *sunshine*: Let's go out and enjoy the sunshine

The word of a *cop-out*: Don't cop-out on your promise to pay for the damage.

The word of *in-house*: It may also mean companies to bring more production back in-house.

The word of *blackboard*: You have to make a blackboard

The word of *Snow White*: You are so beautiful like a snow white.

2. Compound Verb

A verb is a group of words which has functions as predicate. In another word, (Thomson, 1986) said that the verb is a word or phrase which expresses an action or state of being. A compound verb is a multi-word compound that functions as a single verb.

Below an example is taken from the theory by Bauer (1983):

- Noun + verb: brainwash
- Verb + noun: go bankrupt
- Verb-verb: make do
- Adjective + verb: fine-tune
- Particle + verb: overmaster, overwhelmed, underlined
- Verb + preposition: give up, get in
- Adjective + noun: brown-bag (membawa bekal makanan)
- Noun + noun: breath-test, self-harm

To know more, let us see an example of words above in sentence below:

The word of *fine-tune*: If you fine-tune something you make very small and also precise changes to it in order to make it as successful.

The word of *overwhelmed*: Hospitals in Gaza were overwhelmed with the number of casualties.

The word of *give up*: she is give up to do it.

The word of *brainwash*: There are so many people which brainwash in their environment.

The word of *brown-bag*: They have to brown-bag tomorrow

The word of *self-harm*: They were encouraging asylum seekers to make complaints and even to self-harm.

3. Compound adjective

An adjective is a group of words which has a grammatical function as a noun or noun phrase modifier and also give more information about noun or pronoun. It can come before a noun or after the verb (Swan, 1996:8). It can be said that if there is

construction before the noun and the function of this construction is to modify a noun, and then it can be said that this construction is an adjective. A compound adjective is a construction of the compound word which functions as an adjective.

There is some compound formation that is included in compound adjectives below:

- Noun + adjective: childproof, crashworthy
- Verb + adjective: open-minded, fail safe
- Adjective + adjective: ready-made, open-ended
- Adverb + adjective: amazingly good, uptight, over-qualified
- Noun + noun: part-time
- Verb + noun: roll-neck, turn-key, break-bulk
- Adjective + noun: grey-collar, red-brick, broad-brush
- Verb-verb: pass-fail
- Adjective/adverb + verb: quick-change, brightly-sit, high-rise.
- Verb + particle: see-through, take out, tow-away.

To know more, let us see the example of words above in the sentence below:

The word of *open-minded*: You have to be open-minded about things

The word of *amazingly good*: It is an amazingly good idea

The word of *part-time*: Putri is a part-time worker

The word of *overbold*: They are over bold to do it

The word of *brightly-lit*: She loves this brightly-lit room!

The word of *childproof*: Don't let them to touch this childproof.

4. Compound Adverbs

The most common way of forming compound adverbs is by the suffixation of -ly to a compound adjective. A compound adverb is formed by an adverb being paired by means of a noun, verb or adjective. Compound adverbs always used to modify an adjective, verb, and also even another adverb. For example off-hand, over-night, early on, thereafter. To know more, let us see the example of words above in the sentence below. The word of *thereafter*: They thereafter always looked before crossing the road.

5. Rhyme-motivated compounds

These compounds, the rhyme between the two elements (one of which may not even be an independently existing form in English) is the major motivating factor in the formation. The example of rhyme-motivated compounds: *hokey-pokey*, *culture-vulture*, *flower-power*, *gang-bang*, *brain-drain*, *teeny-weeny*.

6. Ablaut-motivated compounds

These compounds similar in many ways to rhyme-motivated compounds which are those involving ablaut. Ablaut is an alteration in the vowels of related the word forms, refers to in Germanic strong verbs: in *sing*, *sang*, *sung*. Another example: *flip-flop*, *riff-raff*, *zig-zag*, *tick-tock*, *wishy-washy*, *shilly-shally*.

7. Neo-classical compounds

These compound, neo-classical compounds that compound which are made up of bound roots. Neo-classical compounds which are compounds where often the word elements were taken from the classical languages “ancient Greek and Latin” and that

were combined in new ways in English “the element neo- comes from the Greek for ‘new’”. Neo-classical compound concern combining forms, they are meaningful elements drawn from the Greek and Latin, which can be combined with other elements forming the words.

For instance: morphology, anthropology, sociology, cardiogram, retrograde, electrophile, graphoscope, polytheist, microscope, megastore, megastar.

8. Other form classes

These compound, other form classes which include, compound preposition, compound pronouns, compound conjunction. Those compound are:

- Compound preposition includes: in addition, into, onto, and because of.
- Compound pronoun includes: somebody, anyone, herself (self-form)
- Compound conjunction includes: whenever, so that

5. The Form of Compound Words

Katamba, Delahunty, Garvey, and Murty said that has three the form of compound words, such as:

- a. Open form (a compound that is written as separated words)

For example: take care, police station.

- b. Closed form (a compound that is written as single words)

For example: newspaper, bathroom, breakfast, overbold, grandfather, footfall, babysitter, background, backpack, ballroom, fulltime, airport, snowfall, scholarship. Midnight.

c. Hyphenated form (a compound that is hyphenated)

For example: baby-faced, dress-up, off-season, open-ended, wide-eyed, coffee-table, hand-eye, self-control, open-ended, open-minded, green-eyed.

6. The Parts of Sentence of Compound Words

a. As Subject

The subject of a sentence is always a noun or also word group that acting as a noun that performs the action expressed at the predicate of a sentence or a clause, then every sentence must have a subject, who or what the sentence speaks about is called the subject, proposed by Langan J (2003:90)

For example:

Grandfather will leave the cats his money

The compound words “grandfather” is a compound noun. Then this compound when we see in the sentence above it is function as a subject.

b. As Predicate

The predicate is one of the parts the sentence that says something about the subject, then, the part of sentences that is not the subject and its modifiers is the predicate. In the predicate, the predicate can be one or several words, not all of which are verbs. As predicate also that function as a verb, to find a verb, ask the sentence says about the subject. Verb there is also do not show action, they do, however, to give information about the subject of the sentence, proposed by Langan J (2003:91).

For example:

I breakfast yesterday

The compound word “breakfast” is a compound noun. Then this compound, when we see in the sentence above it is function as a verb.

c. As Object

The object of a sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.

For example:

Where are you yesterday? Were you alone, or with a fellow-merchant.

The compound word “fellow-merchant” is a compound noun. Then this compound, when we see in the sentence above it is function as an object.

d. As Adverb

As an adverb, adverbs describe a verb, adjectives, or other adverbs, described by Langan J (2003:223).

For example:

I buy a book in the bookstore

This compound is a compound noun, based on the sentence above it is function as an adverb.

C. Earthfall Retribution Novel

Sam wakes to see weird vessels secured within the skies around the London. As he stares up, individuals stream past, strolling quietly towards the colossal ships which apportion a determined commotion. As it were Sam appears safe to the flag. Six months afterward, Sam is completely alone. In his underground bunker, he has food and water for a handful of days. He has no choice but wandering over. Spotted by a flying ramble, Sam gets away, but not sometime recently the ramble cuts him with a spiked ring.

That night, soaked in sweat, Sam realizes without medical supplies the wound will murder him. This time over the ground, he is less fortunate. Cornered once more, Sam considers he has come to the end. And then, the ramble is shot down in an accost of machine weapon fire, in five minutes Sam learns two things, he is not alone, the drone harm ought to have murdered him instantly-yet he is still lively.

The battle for earth is approximately to begin. In many cases, it is been a few months since the events of Earthfall, yet Sam's attempt to energize the oppressed people of London from their trance-like state have frustratingly failed. More awful still, the enormous Voidborn boring device which Sam and his companions inadequate in London was one of the hundreds scattered across the planet, all nearing the ultimate stages of development. Joining up with another resistance bunch, they plot to disable a drilling machine within the Tokyo and within the process embed viral command that will cause a disastrous disappointment of the complete network.

Fair as that mission shows up to have been effective, Sam and the others are double-crossed by the resistance pioneer.

At last, in trilogy novel of earthfall that exciting is, can the earth be rebuilt? The battle of the earth continues. In order to overcome the Voidborn, the alien race that attacked earth, Sam must come to term with the light up power, he has inherited and returned to London. The as it was trusted he has for vanquishing the aliens is to enlist the help of not as it were one his friends but too what he fears most. Sam and his companions must discover a way to awaken the resting illuminate distant beneath the surface of the earth but what they do not realize could be a dark and terrible mystery is also almost to be revealed. A mystery which will spell fate for all of humanity. One thing is certain, whatever happens, life will never be the same for Sam ever once more. And he will be forced to stand up to the reality that he may need to pay the extreme price or at last watch the earthfall.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presented some steps to answer the research questions. This chapter includes research method, data source, instrument of data collection, procedure of data collection and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Method

The researcher analyzed and identified the types of compound words found in the *Earthfall Retribution* novel. Thus, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan and Taylor (1992) stated that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data either written and oral expression of the people or their behavior. Besides the definition from Bogdan and Taylor, the definition is also supported by Creswell (2014) which was stated that “a qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on complex building, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detail views of information and conducted in a natural setting.”

B. Data Sources

The data of this research were the compound words taken from the novel written by Mark Walden in 2014 Earthfall series ‘Earthfall Retribution’. Earthfall Retribution novel is a science fiction novel that published in Great Britain in August 2014 by Bloomsbury Publishing Plc 50 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3DP. For the purpose of this research, the researcher analyzed 13 chapters consists of 346 pages.

C. Instrument of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used note taking. It means, the researcher identifying the data which is taken from the novel. As additional instrument, the researcher used English dictionary to know the types of compound words which were used in the novel.

D. Procedures of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used some steps in collecting the data as follows:

1. The researcher read the novel in order to find out the types of compound words.
2. In this research, the data found in the novel identified, then the researcher marked the data by giving a certain colored for each data found. The green colour for the data “compound noun”, the red colour for the data “compound verb”, the yellow colour for the data “compound adjective”, the blue colour for the data “compound adverb” and the orange colour for the data “other form classes”.
3. After that, the researcher typed the selected data into the note “Microsoft Word”.
4. After all the data had been typed, the data analyzed.

5. The researcher identified parts of sentence in the types of compound words, the researcher made a line for the sentence part by using the black ink, then the data analyzed also. To know the function of compound words which are found in the novel, it is the function as a subject, predicate, object, or as an adverb.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, in order to identify the data that analyzed, the researcher applied Bauer's (1983:202-216) theory relating how the types of compound words are expressed into compound noun, compound adjectives, compound verb, compound adverb, and other form classes. And then, the researcher analyzed the data by identifying the parts of sentence which are proposed by Langan (2003), in which he divided some parts of sentence, but the researcher only focus four parts "subject, predicate, object, and adverb."

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There are two parts in this chapter, they are findings and discussion. In findings the researcher presented the data which is considered as compound word types based on the Bauer's theory, and then show the part of sentence of compound words in the *Earthfall Retribution* novel by Mark Walden. Then, in discussion the researcher would like to present the result of data finding.

A. Findings

In this part, the researcher presented the data which were considered as compound words in the *Earthfall Retribution* novel by Mark Walden. Based on Bauer's theory, there were eight types of compound words. They are compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, rhyme-motivated compounds, ablaut-motivated compounds, neo-classical compounds, and other form classes. While, the researcher only focuss to analyze five types of compound words that is compound noun, compound verb, compound adjective, compound adverb, and other form classes. The researcher identified 29 compound word data. They are as follows:

1. Types of Compound Words

a. Compound Noun

This research revealed, there are 10 pattern of compound nouns found namely Noun+noun there are (104 words), noun+verb (16 words), verb+noun (11 words), noun+adjective (18 words), adjective+noun (32 words), verb+verb (1 word), adjective+verb (7 words), particle+noun (3 words), verb+particle (3 words), and phrase compounds (4 words).

Noun + noun

Extract 1

*They looked like hovering mechanical **jellyfish**; gleaming silver shells covered their top halves and a mass of writhing metallic tentacles hung beneath.* (Cp.1,P.9)

The word of *jellyfish* in the sentence is compound noun that is formed through the word formation process that consist of *jelly* as noun and *fish* as noun also. The process of compounding occurs when there are two words which is combined into one then create a new word and has new meaning. In this case the combination of words '*jelly+fish*' become a new word '*jellyfish*' means a sea creature that has a clear soft body and can sting you.' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *jelly* has the meaning of 'a sweet food that is made by cooking fruit or fruit juice with a large amount of sugar

until it is thickened. It is usually spread on bread.’ While *fish* is ‘a creature that lives in water and has a tail and fins.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Extract 2

*Sam woke with a start, his breath coming in ragged gasps as he sat bolt upright in bed. Another **nightmare**. He wondered if they would ever fade or if he would always be haunted by the faces of friends and family he had lost over the last two years. (Cp.1,P.2)*

The word of *nightmare* in the sentence is compound noun that is formed through the word formation process that consist of *night* and *mare* are nouns. Compound words occur, when two or more together words to make one meaning. In this case, the combination of words ‘*night+mare*’ become a new word ‘*nightmare*’ means a very frightening dream.’ Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *night* has the meaning of ‘is the part of each day when the sun has set and it is dark outside, especially the time when people are sleeping.’ While *mare* is ‘an adult female horse.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single word.

Noun + Verb

Extract 3

*'Could just be the weather,' Sam said as the **snowfall** began to intensify outside. (Cp.2,P.44)*

The word of *snowfall* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the word formation process by combining *snow* as noun and *fall* as verb. The process of compounding occurs when two or more words together to make one meaning. In this case the combination of words '*snow+fall*' become new word '*snowfall*' and has new meaning '*fall of snow, the snowfall in an area or country is the amount of snow that falls there during a particular period.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, and *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary the Fourth Edition*, the word *snow* has the meaning of 'consists of a lot of soft white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather.' While *fall* is 'if someone or something falls, they move quickly downward onto or toward the ground by accident or because of a natural force'. In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Verb + Noun

Extract 4

*'Thanks,' Sam said as he sat down on one of the high stools at the **breakfast** bar. 'Not as good in the dark as you are.'* (Cp.4,P.92)

The word of *breakfast* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the word formation process that consist of *break* as verb while *fast* as noun. Compound word occur, when two or more words together to make one meaning. In this case, the combination of words '*break+fast*' become a new word '*breakfast*' and new meaning '*the first meal of the day. It is usually eaten in the early part of thee morning.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *break* has the meaning of 'if someone breaks something, especially a difficult or unpleasant situation that has existed for some time, they end or change it.' While *fast* is 'period of fasting'. In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Noun + Adjective

Extract 5

*She opened the door and stepped into the **stairwell** beyond, weapon raised, scanning for any sign f a threat.* (Cp.2,P.40)

The word of *stairwell* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the word formation process by combining *stair* as noun and *well* as adjective. Compound word occur, when two or more word together to make new word and new meaning. In this case, the combination of words '*stair+well*' become a new word '*stairwell*' and new meaning '*the part of building that contains the staircase.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *stair* has the meaning of 'a set of steps inside a building which go from one floor to another.' While *well* is 'if you are well, you are healthy and not ill.'

Adjective + Noun

Extract 6

'No idea,' Rachel said, pushing her night-vision goggles up to her forehead and squinting into the gloom. (Cp.2,P.39)

The word of *forehead* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the word formation process that consist of *fore* as adjective, and *head* as noun. Compound word occur, when two or more word together to create new word and new meaning. In this case, the combination of words '*fore+head*' become a new word '*forehead*' and has new meaning '*is the are at the front of your head between your eyebrows and your hair.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *fore* has the meaning of 'is used to refer to parts at the front of an animal, ship, or aircraft.' While *head* is 'the top part of your body,

which has your eyes, mouth, and brain in it.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Adjective + verb

Extract 7

*‘We created a portable transmitter that would allow us to **broadcast** the signal to a single individual and the results were . . .well. . .catastrophic.’ (Cp.1,P.12)*

The word of *broadcast* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the word formation process by combining *broad* as adjective, and *cast* as verb. The process of compounding occurs when two or more word together to make new word and has new meaning. In this case, the combination of words ‘*broad+cast*’ become a new word ‘*broadcast*’ and has new meaning ‘*a program, perfomance, or speech on the radio or on television.*’ Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *broad* means ‘a measuring a large from one side to the other, something that is broad is wide or to describe something that includes a large number of different things or people.’ While *cast* means ‘an actor in a play or film means to choose them to act a particular role in it.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Verb + Particle

Extract 8

*The ramp whirred shut and closed with a solid-sounding thud and the helicopter's turbines began to roar as the pilot applied power for **take-off**.*

(Cp.6,P.188)

The word of *take-off* in the sentences is compound noun which is formed through the word formation process that consist of *take* as verb and *off* as particle. The process of compounding occur when person take two or more words together to make one meaning. In this case the combination of words '*take+off*' become a new word '*take-off*' and has new meaning. Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *take* has the meaning of 'is carry something with you when you go somewhere, you carry it or have it with you' While *off* is 'if you are off something, you have stopped liking it'. So, the word of *take-off* is 'when an airplane takes off, it leaves the ground and starts flying.' In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound which is written as hyphen words.

Particle + Noun

Extract 9

*He turned round and saw the source of the brighter **overhead** illumination:. . .
in the bus roof. (Cp.3,P.74).*

The word of *overhead* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the word formation process by combining *over* as particle, and *head* as noun. Compounding process occur, when put two or more word together to make new word and has new meaning. In this case, the combination of words '*over+head*' become a new word '*overhead*' and new meaning '*the overhead is a business is its regular and essential expenses, such as salaries, rent, electricity, and a telephone bills.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *over* has the meaning of 'if one thing is over another thing or is moving over it.' While *head* is 'the top part of your body, which has your eyes, mouth, and brain in it.'

b. Compound Verbs

This research revealed there are 7 pattern of compound verbs found namely noun+verb there are (6 words), verb+noun (10 words), verb+verb (7 words), particle+verb (4 words), adjective+verb (1 word), verb+preposition (39 words), and adjective+noun (2 words).

Verb + Noun

Extract 10

*'Once we have an approximate location we can scan more effectively for Voidborn signals and hopefully **pinpoint** their precise coordinates,' (Cp.1,P.19).*

The word of *pinpoint* in the sentence is compound verb which is formed through the word formation process that consist of *pin* as verb, and *point* as noun. In this case, the combination of words '*pin+point*' become a new word '*pinpoint*' and has new meaning '*if you pinpoint the cause of something, you discover, describe or explain the cause exactly.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the meaning of *pin* is 'fasten something with pin or make somebody unable moving by holding them against somethingg, or if you pin something on/to something, you attach with a pin.' While, the word of *point* is 'something that someone said or written, giving their opinion, or states a fact, main idea, aim of something or the purpose, particular quality or feature that something has individual unit that adds to a score.' In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Verb + Verb

Extract 11

*'Jay and Adam should be back from their scouting run soon,' Rachel said. **'Write down** exactly what you need and I'll pass it on to them. (Cp.1,P.13).*

Write down in the sentence is compound verb which is formed through the word formation process that consist of *write* and *down* are verbs. In this case, the

combination of words *write+down* become a new word *write down* and has a meaning ‘*someone to regard something there.*’ Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the meaning of *write* is ‘use something to write such as a pen or pencil to produce words, or numbers,’ While, the word of *down* is ‘if you say that someone downs food or a drink, you mean that they eat or drink it.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as open form because this compound is written as separated words.

Adjective + Verb/ Verb + Adjective

Extract 12

*The hulking shape of a Grendel, the Voidborn’s most feared soldiers, stood in front of the entrance to the armoury, **keep silent**, patient vigil. (Cp.1,P.6).*

The word of *keep silent* in the sentence is compound verb that is formed through the word formation process by combining *keep* as verb while *silent* as adjective. Compounding occurs when two or more words together and has new meaning ‘*don’t be noisy or someone who is silent is not speaking.*’ In this case, the combination of words ‘*keep+silent*’ become a new word ‘*keep silent*’. Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *keep* has the meaning of ‘remain in a state or position if someone or something keeps you from a particular action, they prevent you from doing it.’ While *silent* is ‘saying little or nothing or written but not pronounced’. In addition, based on the form it is identified as open form because this compound which is written as separate words.

Particle + Verb

Extract 13

*He had a sudden horrific vision of London **overrun** by the Vore, his friends being swallowed up by a ravenous tide of glistening teeth and claws. (Cp.5,P.124).*

The word of *overrun* in the sentence is compound verb which is formed through the word formation process that consists of *over* as particle, and *run* as verb. The process of compounding occurs when two or more word together to create new word and has new meaning. In this case, the combination of words '*over+run*' become a new word '*overrun*' and has new meaning '*if an army or an armed force spread over a place, an area, or country, it succeeds in occupying it very quickly.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the meaning of *over* is 'if one thing is over another thing or is moving over it, the first thing is directly above the second, either resting on it, or with a space between them,' While, the word of *run* is 'move to use your legs, going faster or move more quickly than when you walk.' In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound is written as single words.

c. Compound Adjectives

This research revealed, there are 9 patterns of compound adjectives found namely noun+adjective there are (21 words), verb+adjective (3 words), adjective+adjective (6 words), noun+noun (11 words), verb+noun (4 words), adjective+noun (17 words), verb+verb (1 word), adjective/adverb+verb (9 words), and verb+particle (2 words).

Noun + adjective

Extract 14

*Sam dropped to one knee once he was twenty metres from the drop-ship, raising his weapon and scanning the silent **snow-covered** field for any sign of the Voidborn.(Cp.2,P.37)*

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word of *snow-covered* is compound adjective which is formed by word formation process that is *snow* as noun and *covered* as adjective. The process of compounding occurs when two or more word together and has new meaning ‘a places and things are covered over with snow.’ Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the meaning of *snow* is ‘consist of alot of soft white pieces of frozen water that fall from the sky in a cold weather,’ While, the word of *covered* is ‘an area that has the roof.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound is written as hyphen words.

- **Verb + Adjective**

Extract 15

*We must have missed something, some kind of **fail-safe** that the Voidborn have put in place to stop us from doing just this.(Cp.1,P.12).*

Fail-safe in the sentence is compound adjective which is formed through the word formation process that consists of *fail* as verb and *safe* as adjective. The process of compounding occur when two or more words together to create one meaning. In this case the combination of words '*fail+safe*' become a new word '*fail-safe*' and has new meaning '*designed or made in such a way that nothing dangerous can happen if a part of it goes wrong.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word of *fail* has the meaning of 'is doing something that you were trying to do, you are unable to do it or do not succeed in doing it.' While *safe* is 'protected from danger and harm, or something that is safe does not cause physical harm/danger'. In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound which is written as hyphen words.

- **Adjective + Adjective**

Extract 16

*The Voidborn drop-ship were **fast-moving**, heavily armed aircraft that made up the bulk of their airborne forces.(Cp.2,P.29)*

The word of *fast-moving* in the sentence is compound adjective which is formed through the word formation process by combining *fast* and *moving* as adjectives. The process of compounding occurs when two or more words together to

create one meaning. In this case the combination of words '*fast+moving*' become a new word '*fast-moving*' and has new meaning '*move quickly*.' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word of *fast* has the meaning of 'means happening, moving, or doing something at great speed.' While *moving* is 'a change your position or go to a different place'. In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound which is written as hyphen words.

Noun + Noun

Extract 17

He carefully applied the self-adhesive pad as Mag walked into the room.(Cp.3,P.95).

Based on the data above, the word of *self-adhesive* is compound adjective which is formed by compound word process that is *self* and *adhesive* as nouns. In this case the combination of words '*self* and *adhesive*' become a new word '*self-adhesive*' and has new meaning '*covered on one side with a sticky substance like glue, so that it will stick to surfaces*.' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word of *self* has the meaning of 'is your own nature, your personality, or do something by yourself.' While *adhesive* is 'a substance such a glue which is used to make thing stick firmly together'. In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound which is written as hyphen words.

Verb + Noun

Extract 18

*The others did not need to be told twice, sprinting out on to the store's **windswept** roof. (Cp.2,P.62).*

The word of *windswept* in the sentence is compound adjective that is formed through the word formation process that consists of *wind* as verb, and *swept* as noun. The process of compounding occurs when two or more word together to create new word and has new meaning. In this case, the combination of words '*wind+swept*' become a new word '*windswept*' and has new meaning '*place has no shelter and is not protected against strong winds.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, and *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary the Fourth Edition*, the meaning of *wind* is 'a current of hair that is moving across the earth's surface.' While, the word of *swept* is 'if someone makes a sweep of a place, they search it, usually because they are looking for people who are hiding or for an illegal activity.' In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound is written as single words.

Adjective + Noun

Extract 19

*It's **low-slung** head swung back and forth, its burning yellow eyes searching for any threat. (Cp.1,P.7).*

Based on the data above, the word of *low-slung* is compound adjective that is formed through the word formation process that is *low* as adjective and *slung* as noun. The process of compounding occurs when two or more words which combine into one then create a new word and has new meaning. In this case the combination of words '*low+slung*' become a new word '*low-slung*' and has new meaning '*a chairs or cars are very low, so that you're close to the ground when you're sitting in them.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *low* has the meaning of 'something that is not high measures only a short distance from the bottom to the top, or from the ground to the top.' While *slung* is 'an object made of ropes, or cloth that is used for carrying things.' In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound which is written as hyphen words.

Verb + Particle

Extract 20

*He studied the sheets of data, occasionally making small marks on a large map of the world that was **spread-out** on the desk beneath them. (Cp.1,P.21).*

The word of *spread-out* in the sentence is compound adjective which is formed through the word formation process by combining *spread* as verb and *out* as particle. In this case the combination of words '*spread+out*' become a new word '*spread-out*' has new meaning '*if people or things are spread out, they are a long way apart.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*,

the word *spread* has the meaning of ‘if you spread something somewhere, you open it out or arrange it over the place or surface, so that all of it can be seen or used easily.’ While *out* is ‘when something is in particular place and you take it out, you remove it from that place.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound which is written as hyphen words.

Extract 21

*The **burnt-out** hulk of a drop-ship lay in what had once been a grand-looking building on the other side of the area. (Cp.3,P.81).*

Based on the data above, the word of *burnt-out* is compound adjective that is formed by word formation process consist of *burnt* is a past tense of burn, that is as verb and *out* as particle. Compound word occur when two or more words which combine into one then create a new word. In this case the combination of words ‘*burnt+out*’ become a new word ‘*burnt-out*’. Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *burnt* has the meaning of ‘if there is a fire or a flame somewhere, you say that there is a fire or flame burning there.’ While *out* is ‘when something is in particular place and you take it out, you remove it from that place.’ So, the word of *burnt-out* ‘*is vehicles or buildings have been so badly damaged by fire that they can no longer be used.*’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as hyphenated form because this compound which is written as hyphen words.

Adjective + Verb

Extract 22

*Sam heard the familiar **high-pitched** whine as his night-vision goggles activated, illuminating the darkened street outside the hotel in shades of green. (Cp.2,P.46).*

The word of *high-pitched* in the sentence is compound adjective which is formed through the word formation process that consists of *high* as adjective and *pitched* as verb. The process of compounding occur when combine two or more words together to create new word and new meaning. In this case the combination of words '*high+pitched*' become a new word '*high-pitched*' and has new meaning '*a sound that is shrill and high in pitch.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, and *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary the Fourth Edition*, the word of *high* has the meaning of 'measuring a long distance from the bottom to the top when it is uptight.' While *pitched* is 'if you pitch something somewhere, you throw it with some force usually aiming it carefully'.

d. Compound Adverb

This research revealed there are 38 words of compound adverb that found.

Extract 23

*'Let's hope you're right,' Nat said. 'So what do we do in the **meantime**? Just sit and wait and hope that Stirling and the Servant come up with a way around the problem?'* (Cp.1,P.16).

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word of *meantime* is a compound adverb which is formed by word formation process, that is *mean* as verb, and *time* as noun. The process of compounding occur when combine two or more word together to make one meaning. In this case the combination of words '*mean+time*' become a new word '*meantime*' and has new meaning '*for a period of time from now until something else happens.*'

. Extract 24

*They wouldn't make it **halfway** before they were spotted and then they'd be sitting ducks. (Cp.8,P.218).*

The word of *halfway* in the sentence is compound adverb because its one of adverb, which is formed through the word formation process that consist of *half* and *way* are nouns. In this case the combination of words '*half+way*' become a new word '*halfway*' and has new meaning '*in the middle of a place or between two points, at an equal distance from each of them.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the meaning of *half* is 'a equals periods of time.' While *way* is 'doing something, you are referring to how you can do it.'

Extract 25

*'Unfortunately for him it was also **painfully** obvious that Nat didn't feel quite the same way. ' (Cp.6,P.146).*

The word of *painfully* in the sentence is compound adverb that is formed through the compound word process by combining *pain* as noun and *fully* as adverb.

Compounding occurs when two or more words together to get new word and has new meaning. In this case the combination of words '*pain+ fully*' become a new word '*painfully*' and has new meaning '*to emphasize a quality or situation that is undesirable.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *pain* has the meaning of '*is the feeling of great discomfort you have or when you have been hurt or when you are ill.*' While *fully* is '*a the greater degree or extent possible.*' In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Extract 26

*'Without warning, the explosive bolts on the hatch sealing one end of the crate fired and the door swung **downwards**, hitting the road with a loud metallic clang.'*
(Cp.7,P.177).

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word of *downwards* is compound adverb which is formed through the word formation process that is *down* as adverb and *wards* as noun. The process of compounding occurs when two or more words which combine into one then create a new word and new meaning. So by this case the combination of words '*down + wards*' become a new word '*downwards*' and has new meaning '*move or look towards the ground or a lower level.*' Therefore, based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word *down* has the meaning of '*if someone put something, they put it onto a surface.*' While *wards* is '*a room in a hospital which has beds for many people,*

often people who need similar treatments.’ In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

e. Other Form Classes

This research revealed there are three kinds of Other Form Classes namely compound preposition there are (4 words), compound pronoun (20 words), and compound conjunction (3 words).

Extract 27

*Jay walked quietly towards the figure, passing by **without** saying anything, heading for the cockpit. (Cp.7,P.182).*

Based on the data above, the word of *without* is other form classes that refers to the compound preposition which is formed through the word formation process by *with* as preposition, and *out* as particle. Then the process of compounding occurs when combine two or more word together to make one meaning. In this case the combination of words ‘*with+out*’ become a new word ‘*without*’ and has new meaning ‘*not having or to indicate that someone or something does not have or use the thing mentioned.*’ Therefore based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, the word of *with* means ‘if you argue, fight or compare something or someone, you oppose them.’ While, the word of *out* is ‘when something is in particular place and you take it out, you remove it from that place.’ In addition, based

on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

Extract 28

'What about the people you left behind?' Rachel asked. 'Did you not have anyone you loved? Anyone who cared you were gone?' (Cp.9,P.240)

The word of *anyone* in the sentence is other form classes refers to the compound pronoun which is formed through the word formation process consist of *any* as pronoun, and *one* as adjective. In this case the combination of words '*any+one*' become a new word '*anyone*' and has new meaning '*used in statement with negative meaning to indicate in a general way that nobody is present or involved in an action.*' Therefore based on *Collins COBUILD Advanced Dictionary of English*, and *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, the word of *any* means 'is some amount.' While the word of *one* is 'one of part in number.'

Extract 29

'Course not,' Sam said. 'If Stirling and Will descend into their usual technobabble, I'll need someone to keep me awake.' (Cp.1,P.6).

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the word of *someone* is other form classes that refers to the compound preposition which is formed through the word formation process that is *some* as pronoun and *one* as adjective. The process of

compounding occurs when two or more word together to make one meaning. In this case the combination of words '*some+one*' become a new word '*someone*' and has new meaning '*refers to the person without saying exactly who you mean.*' Therefore based on *Collins COBUILT Advanced Dictionary of English*, and *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, the word of *some* means 'is an unspecified number or amount.' While the word of *one* is 'one of part in number.' In addition, based on the form it is identified as closed form because this compound which is written as single words.

2. The Function of Compound Words in the Sentences

a. As Subject

Extract 1

Noun + verb

Suitcases and bags lay on the floor where their enslaved owners had mindlessly abandoned them nearly two years ago. (Cp.2,P.60)

The word of *suitcases* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the compounding consist of *suit* as noun and *cases* as verb. *Suitcase* is a case for carrying clothes, for example when travelling. The *suitcases* above it function is as subject, based on Langan theory, the subject of a sentence is always a noun or also word group that acting as a noun that performs the action expressed in the predicate of a sentence.

Extract 2

Adjective + Noun

*The **red-haired** boy ran towards her as the soldiers laid down more fire, and he threw himself down on the ground beside her. (Cp.7,P.179)*

The word of *red-haired* in the sentence is compound adjective which is formed through the compounding by *red* as adjective and *haired* as noun. its function is as subject, based on Langan theory, the subject of a sentence is always a noun or also word group that acting as a noun that performs the action expressed in the predicate of a sentence.

Extract 3

Noun + verb

*'Could just be the weather,' Sam said as the **snowfall** began to intensify outside. (Cp.2,P.44)*

The word of *snowfall* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the compounding consists of *snow* as noun and *fall* as verb. *Snowfall* is fall of snow, the snowfall in an area or country is the amount of snow that falls there during a particular period. The *snowfall* above its function is as subject, based on Langan theory, the subject of a sentence is always a noun or also word group that acting as a noun that performs the action expressed in the predicate of a sentence.

b. As Predicate

Extract 4

Noun + verb

*Talon **sidestepped** the charging Grendel like a bull fighter, bringing his blade round in a sweeping arc that severed the machine's leg at the hip. (Cp.11,P.303)*

The word of *sidestepped* in the sentence is compound verb which is formed through the compounding consists of *side* as noun and *stepped* as verb. The word of *sidestepped* above it function is as predicate, based on Langan theory, the predicate of a sentence can be one or several words, not all of which are verbs predicate also that function as a verb, to find a verb, ask the sentence says about the subject.

Extract 5

Verb + preposition

*'She was a Sleeper too, but then she **woke up** looking the way she does now, with no memory of what had happened,' (Cp.6,P.123)*

The word of *woke up* in the sentence is compound verb which is formed through the compounding by combining *woke* as verb and *up* as preposition. The word of *woke up* above it function is as predicate, based on Langan theory, a predicate in sentence can function as a verb, to find a verb, ask the sentence says about the subject, what the subject is doing.

Extract 6

Verb + verb

'Jay and Adam should be back from their scouting run soon,' Rachel said.

'Write down exactly what you need and I'll pass it on to them. (Cp.1,P.13).

The word of *write down* in the sentence is compound verb which is formed through the compounding by *write* is a verb and *down* is a verb. The word of *write down* above it function is as predicate, based on Langan theory, a predicate in sentence can function as a verb, to find a verb, ask the sentence says about the subject, what subject is doing.

c. As Object

Extract 7

Adjective + verb

*'She closed her eyes against the stinging **high-speed** winds, praying that she would have the strength....' (Cp.6,P.144)*

The word of *high-speed* in the sentence is compound adjective which is formed through the compounding consist of *high* as adjective and *speed* as verb. The word of *high-speed* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also

receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.”

Extract 8

Adjective + noun

*‘No idea,’ Rachel said, pushing her night-vision goggles up to her **forehead** and squinting into the gloom.’ (Cp.2,P.39)*

The word of *forehead* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the compounding consist of *fore* as adjective and *head* as noun. The word of *forehead* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.”

Extract 9

Verb + Noun

*‘Thanks,’ Sam said as he sat down on one of the high stools at the **breakfast** bar. ‘Not as good in the dark as you are.’ (Cp.3,P.92)*

The word of *breakfast* in the sentence above is compound noun which is formed through the compounding by *break* is a verb and *fast* is a noun. The word of *breakfast* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence

can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.”

Extract 10

Noun + noun

*Sam snapped his **night-vision** goggles down into place and the passenger compartment was suddenly visible again, illuminated in a lurid green. (Cp.2,P.37)*

The word of *night-vision* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the compounding consist of *nigh* and *vision* are nouns. The word of *night-vision* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.”

Extract 11

Particle + noun

*Mag walked out of the call, her hand shielding her eyes from the **overhead** lights in the corridor.(Cp.5,P.129)*

The word of *overhead* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the compounding by *over* is a particle and *head* is a noun. The word of *overhead* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.”

Extract 12**Noun + noun**

*'Once we have an approximate location we can scan more effectively for Voidborn signals and hopefully **pinpoint** their precise coordinates,' (Cp.1,P.19).*

The word of *pinpoint* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the compounding consist of *pin* and *point* are nouns. The word of *pinpoint* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal "a word derived from a verb."

Extract 13**Noun + noun**

*Jack swivelled the rifle on its mount and fired, the massive bullet striking a hole the size of a **grapefruit** clean through the creature. (Cp.2, P.56)*

The word of *grapefruit* in the sentence is compound noun which is formed through the compounding by grape as noun and fruit as noun. The word of *grapefruit* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal "a word derived from a verb."

Extract 14**Adjective + noun**

*'We have no idea what's down there,' Jay said looking into the **black hole** apprehensively as they walked closer. (Cp.7, P.203)*

The word of *black hole* in the sentence above is compound noun which is formed through the compounding by black as adjective and hole as noun. The word of *black hole* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.”

Extract 15

Adjective + verb

*There was a **horrible-looking** wound in her abdomen and Sam could already see that there was far too much blood mixed in with the protective gel. (Cp.11,P.306)*

The word of *horrible-looking* in the sentence is compound adjective which is formed through the compounding by *horrible* as adjective and *looking* as verb. The word of *horrible-looking* above it function is as object, based on Langan theory, a object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb or is influenced by a transitive verb, verbal “a word derived from a verb.”



d. As Adverb

Extract 16

*'I'm gonna need a minute,' he said **breathlessly**.(Cp.2,P.60)*

The word of *breathlessly* in the sentence, based on the compounding '*breathlessly*' is compound adverb because when two or more words together to make one meaning, which is formed through compound process by *breath* is a noun, *less* is an adjective and *-ly* is suffix. So, the word of *breathlessly* in sentence above its function is as adverb.

Extract 17

*Sam realised that if he had attacked her she would have been able to subdue him **effortlessly**.(Cp.3,P.91)*

The word of *effortlessly* in the sentence, based on the compounding '*effortlessly*' is compound adverb because when two or more words together to make one meaning, which is formed through compound process by *effort* is a noun, *less* is an adjective and *-ly* is suffix. Therefore, the word of *effortlessly* in sentence above its function is as adverb based on the theory because adverbs describe a verb, adjectives, or other adverbs.

Extract 18

*She opened the door and stepped into the **stairwell** beyond, weapon raised, scanning for any sign of a threat. (Cp2,P.40)*

The word of *stairwell* in the sentence, based on the compounding 'stairwell' is compound noun because when two or more word together to make one meaning, which is formed through compound process by *stair* is a noun and *well* is an adjective. Therefore, the word of *stairwell* in sentence above it function is as adverb based on the theory because adverbs describe a verb, adjectives, or other adverbs even though is a compound noun.

Extract 19

*He **carefully** (ADV) lifted his T-shirt and loocked down at his chest. (Cp.5,P.111).*

The word of *carefully* in the sentence, based on the compounding 'carefully' is compound adverb because when two or more word together to make one meaning, which is formed through compound process by *care* is a verb, *full* is an adjective and *-ly* is suffix. So, the word of *carefully* in sentence above it function is as adverb, based on the theory because adverbs describe a verb, adjectives, or other adverbs while is a compound adverb.

B. Discussions

Based on the finding's result, the data had been confirmed the theory of Bauer (1983:202-216) about the types of compound words because the finding had been shown the five types of compound words from eight types of compound words which is completed and it all can be found in the novel '*Earthfall Retribution*' by Mark Walden.

The findings completely analyzed the fifth types of compound words and showed that in the types of compound words, the researcher found compound noun is dominant than the other types. Based on the theory by plag (2003:145), the most productive from compounding in English is compound noun. In addition, there are some pettern of compound words found such as:

- a. Compound nouns: noun+noun, noun+verb, verb+noun, noun+adjective, adjective+noun, verb+verb, adjective+verb, particle+noun, verb+particle, and phrase compounds;
- b. Compound verbs: noun+verb, verb+noun, verb+verb, particle+verb, verb+preposition, adjective+noun;
- c. Compound adjectives such as noun+adjective, verb+adjective, adjective+adjective, noun+noun, verb+noun, adjective+noun, verb+verb, adjective+verb, verb+particle;
- d. Compound adverb;

There also other form classes: compound preposition, compound pronoun, and compound conjunction. But in compound noun 'adverb+noun', compound verb

‘adjective+verb, noun+noun’, and compound adjective ‘adverb+adjective’ were not found in the *Earthfall Retribution* Novel by Mark Walden. While in the part of sentence of compound words; as subject, predicate, object, and adverb, the researcher found in the novel, that compound word types as object is dominant used, because the object is more wide than the others, object in sentence can be a pronoun, noun, and word group that acts as a noun and also receives the actions of a verb by Langan’s theory (2003). It means that, the compound words dominant used as object in sentence.

This research has the similarity with the second previous finding in analyzing the qualitative method. The object of this research and the previous studies are different, because the researcher used the novel as an object while the previous finding used the articles of BBC News by Rahayu (2016) and Culinary Terms in *MasterChef U.S Season 7* by Nomianty (2016). Therefore, this research found some pattern in types of compound words because the object of this research is novel and used the science fiction genre, but in previous finding were not found more. In addition, the researcher also classifies the part of sentence of compound words to know the compound words function in sentence, it is as subject, object, predicate or adverb.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of conclusions and suggestions, the researcher concluded based on findings and discussions, and gave some suggestions to the reader. They are:

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussions, the researcher concluded as follows:

1. The word formation of word sometimes consists of two or more word which combined together and give new meaning that is compounding. So, by understanding the process of compounding in forming the new word, it can be help to improve the vocabulary in learning the foreign language especially in English. It had confirm completely the five types of compound words that were found in the novel of “Earthfall Retribution” they are Compound Noun, Compound Verb, Compound Adverb, Compound Adjective, and Other Form Classes. Compound Nouns formed through *noun+noun*, *noun+verb*, *verb+noun*, *noun+adjective*, *adjective+noun*, *verb+verb*, *adjective+verb*, *particle+noun*, *verb+particle*, and *phrase compounds*; Compound verbs formed through *noun+verb*, *verb+noun*, *verb+verb*, *particle+verb*, *verb+preposition*, *adjective+noun*; Compound Adjectives formed through *noun+adjective*, *verb+adjective*, *adjective+adjective*, *noun+noun*, *verb+noun*, *adjective+noun*, *verb+verb*, *adjective+verb*, *verb+particle*.

Compound Adverb; and Other Form Classes formed through *compound preposition*, *compound conjunction*, and *compound pronoun*. But in compound noun '*adverb+noun*', compound verb '*adjective+verb*, *noun+noun*', and compound adjective '*adverb+adjective*' were not found in the Earthfall Retribution Novel by Mark Walden.

2. The researcher found the four parts of sentence based on Langan theory, there are function as object, adverb, subject, and predicate. Then, the compound words mostly function as object.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the researcher suggested to:

1. The researcher hoped that through this thesis, the reader can get more a new knowledge about the compounding analysis especially on the types of compound words. Then the reader also can know how to analyze the types and function in sentence of compound words in the novel.
2. The researcher suggested for the next researcher who will make the similar research about compounding can use the other object not only in the novel but also the next researcher can get the data from the conversation interaction, movie, short story, and other literary work.
3. The researcher recommended that the readers or English students department can analyze the other types of compound word with the other theory. Because compounding analysis not only expand our vocabulary, but also can know the function of compound words in sentence. In fact, it is very important to

understand about word and its form because its presence can be major influence in a language. Furthermore, for the researcher who interested in word formation it is a good to analyze another interesting terms, especially in spoken language such as dialogue, song, movie, speech, in order to enrich knowledge about to develop the new kind in other aspects. However, for the researcher who are interested in morphology study analysis it is a nice to expose another word formation such as reduplication, derivational, clipping, blending, and many more.



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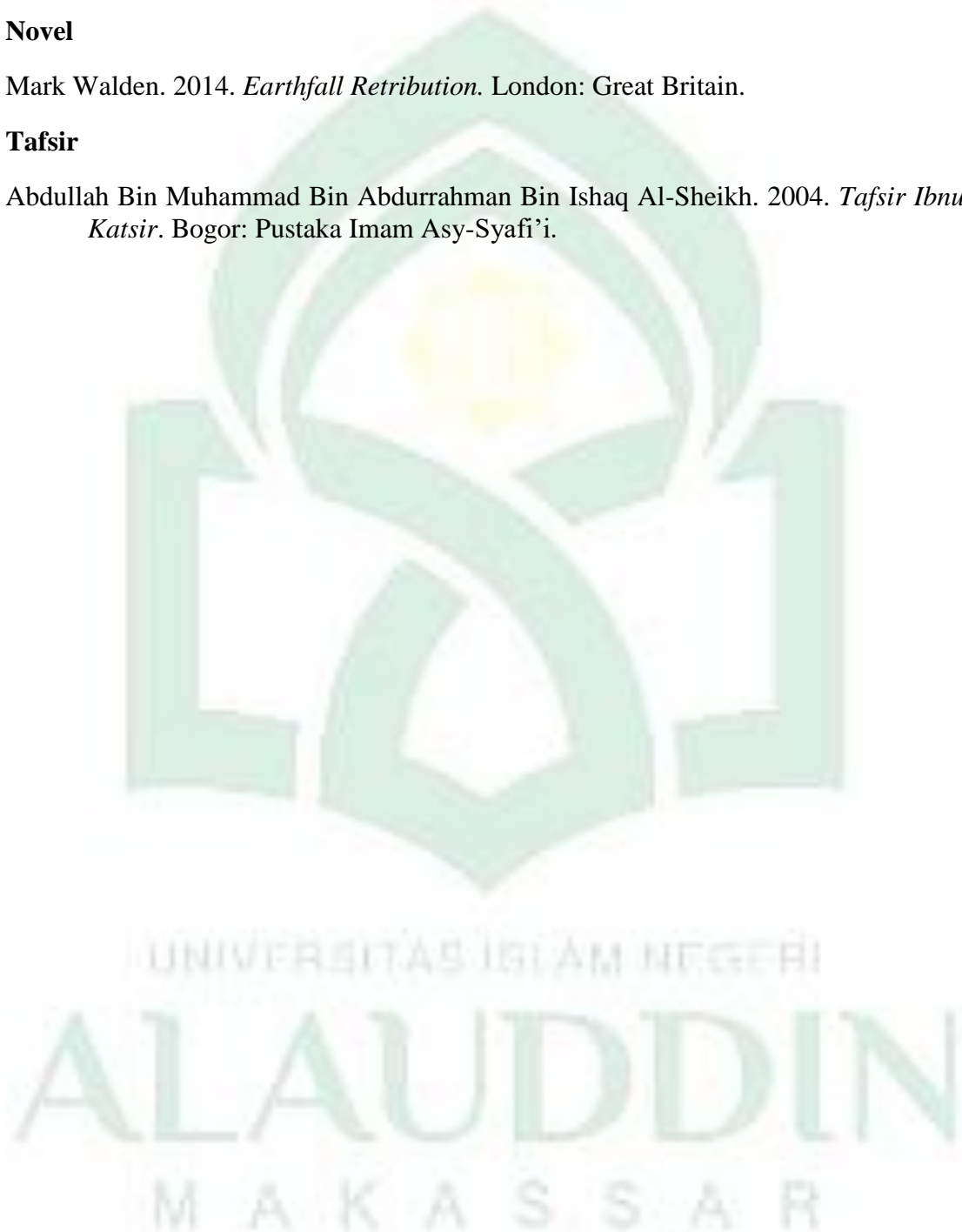
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The logo of Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar is a large, light green emblem. It features a stylized green archway (mihrab) at the top, with a yellow sun-like symbol in the center. Below the archway is a green shield with a white geometric pattern. The entire logo is centered on the page.

APPENDICES

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M A K A S S A R

A. The Types of Compound Words In the Earthfall Retribution Novel

1. Compound Nouns

No	Patterns	Form	Compound Noun
1	Noun + noun	Closed	Nightmare, jellyfish, warehouse, skylight, nightfall, railway, windscreen, sunlight, daylight, wreckage, gatehouse, sunglasses, whiteboard, bloodstream, storehouse, notepad, landmass, aircraft, backpack, backside, bolthole, bedroom, bedside, Voidborn, Mothership, bloodstream, armchair, household, package, whiteboard, breakdown, countryside, lifestyle, staircase, rainbow, grapefruit, doorway, mankind, fingertips, cupboards, painkiller, bandage, gunfire, breastbone, watchtower, bulkhead, nursemaids, cockpit, eyebrow, rotorcraft, firepower, nightmares, girlfriend, armpits, rooftop, airfield, weightless, earpiece, headcount, breastbone, nightmares, girlfriend, Goldenboobs, network, birthday, skyline, dreadlock, framework, infrastrukture, bloodshed, malevolence, viewpoint, sideboards. Photograph.
		Open	St James's Park, Doctor Stirling, Hunter Drones, brain death, ghost town, Edinburgh Castle, Princess Street, Fire Exit, down light, clock tower, black blood, Daniel Shaw, Andrew Riley, Wembley Stadium, landing pad, Primary Architect.
		Hyphenated	drop-ship, night-vision, stair-case, plate-glass, fire-lighting, charcoal-coloured, surveil-lance, non-lethal, post-invasion, pack-mate, post-invasion, nano-technology, form-lock.
2	Noun + verb	Closed	Gunfight, suitcases, gunfire, bulkheads, sunset, platform, footholds, dogfight, backdrop.
		Open	Combat drop
		Hyphenated	Snow-filled, manual-release, blade-tipped, , shape-shifting, half-formed.

3	Verb + noun	Closed	Setback, playback, touchdown, interface, courtyard, driveway, underside, understanding, spearheaded.
		Open	Dining room
4	Noun + adjective	Hyphenated	Dust-covered. Razor-lined, gold-skinned, field-medic, razor-sharp, blood-red, split-second, vice-like, nerve-shredding, razor-filled, blood-slick, smoke-filled, dagger-like, impact-absorbing, half-human, halm-illuminate.
		Open	Bright red
5	Adjective + noun	Hyphenated	Blood-red, arc-shaped, stainless-steel, solid-sounding, black-skinned, slow-motion, high-explosive.
		Closed	Handgun, throughfare, forearm, mainland, Goldenboobs, gentlemen, superstructure, likelihood, forearm, airfield, underside, superstructure, superheated.
		Open	Spare seat, black blocks, yellow light, massive machine, black hole, green light, black blood, yellow light, blue light, massive machine, green light, blue blood.
6	Verb + verb	Hyphenated	Counter-attacks
7	Adjective + verb	Hyphenated	Black-walled, long-abandoned, golden-skinned.
		Open	Freefall
		Closed	Handhold, handcuffed.
8	Particle + noun	Closed	Overhead, overload
9	Adverb + noun	-	-
10	Verb + particle	Hyphenated	Screened-off, pull-off
11	Phrase compounds	Hyphenated	Hard and sharp, Quick-and-quiet, Fifteen-centimetre-long, quickly and quietly.

2. Compound Verbs

No	Patterns	Form	Compound Verbs
1	Noun + verb	Closed	Whirled, crackled, startled, sidestepped.
		Hyphenated	Poison-tipped, side-stepped.
2	Verb + noun	Open	Get back, sitting down, back down, ran down, taking care, look down, face down, back down.
		Closed	Interface
3	Verb + verb	Open	Fall back, come back, look back, get back.
		Closed	Understand
		Hyphenated	Look-see
4	Adjective + verb	-	-
5	Particle + verb	Closed	Withdrew, forward, overwhelmed.
		Hyphenated	Out-gunned
6	Verb+preposition	Hyphenated	Set-up, wake-up, glance-up, give-up, come-up, back-up, pick-up.
		Open	Pick up, check out, took up, get out, piled up, ran up, stand up, back up, shot up, pull up, light up, swarming up, take off, set off, took off, walk up, turn off, look up, shown up, stood up, look after, looking after, walked out, lifted up, taking up, follow up, looked out, get up, make up, made up, given up, cut off,
7	Adjective + noun	Open	Slight smile, turned back,
8	Noun + noun	-	-

3. Compound adjectives

No	Patterns	Form	Compound Adjectives
1	Noun+adjective	Closed	Airborne, bloodthirsty.
		Hyphenated	Ice-bound, metre-wide, grief-stricken, light-headed, jet-black, syrup-covered, blood-curdling, blood-soaked, tractor-like, stone-faced, slush-covered, pitch-black, jet-black, knife-like, form-locked.
		Closed	Lifeless, fruitless, weightless
2	Verb + adjective	Closed	Backhanded, interstellar
3	Adjective + adjective	Closed	Straightforward
		Open	Thick green, pretty easy
		Hyphenated	Long-neglected, loose-fitting.
4	Adverb + adjective	-	-
5	Noun + noun	Closed	Nighmarish, earlier, crystalline, breathtaking,
		Open	Stress relief
		Hyphenated	Pencil-shaped, anti-personal, eight-foot-tall, paper-white, earth-shaking.
6	Verb + noun	Closed	Windswept, hopeless
		Hyphenated	Open-plan
7	Adjective + noun	Closed	Slightest, overhead, malevolent, overhead.
		Open	pretty face, bright lights, fress dress, fress blood, weak smile, green light, slight jolt.
		Hyphenated	Ever-growing, grim-faced, pale-skinned, red-haired, high-powered.
8	Verb + verb	Closed	Outstretched
9	Adjective/a dverb + verb	Hyphenated	Low-pitched, grand-looking, new-found, high-speed, odd-looking, puzzled-frown, tired-looking.
		Closed	overwhelming, overpowering, widespread

10	Verb + particle	2	Burnt-out, spread-out.
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4. Compound Adverb

No	Form	Compound Adverb
1	Closed	Outside, carefully, hopefully, downstairs, breathlessly, carefully, upwards, effortlessly, eventually, upstairs, heroically, absolutely, desperately, nervously, undoubtedly, painfully, unfortunately, uncontrollably, backwards, downwards, upwards, headlong, awkwardly, anyway, urgently, halfway, dangerously, somehow, forward, otherwise, thankfully, alongside, uselessly.
	Open	quietly up, right now, open slowly,

5. Other Form Classes

No	Types of Other Form Classes	Form	Other Form Classes
1	Compound Preposition	Closed	Into, onto, without, between
2	Compound Pronoun	Closed	Something, himself, yourself, someone, anything, everyone, whoever, ourselves, whatever, nothing, everything, themselves, anyone, somewhere, myself, herself, yourselves, himself, whatsoever, ourselves,
3	Compound Conjunction	Closed	Nevertheless, wherever, whenever.

B. The Function of Compound Words in the Mark Walden's Novel "Earthfall Retibution"

No	Utterence	Compound words	Function
1	The ship was now their protector and had been ever since the mysterious nanites that swam in Sam's bloodstream had become integrated with the Voidborn consciousness that controlled it. (Cp.1,P.4)	N+n=n Bloodstream	Adverb
2	The Servant had assumed a striking human-like appearance as a talk female with golden metallic skin and glowing yellow eyes. (Cp.1,P.5)	N+v+n human-like	Object
3	I know they've been getting close to perfecting a localized transmitter for the waking signal, but it sounds like there might have been a setback . (Cp.1, P.6)	V+n=n Setback	Object
4	As they had begun to explore the city more thoroughly, They had discovered hundreds of buildings that now served as huge storehouses for the enslaved millions who had once called this city their home. (Cp.1, P.8)	N+n=n Storehouses	Adv of places
5	There was a click and a hiss. And a few second later she withdrew her arm from the opening. (Cp.1, P.9)	Prep+v=v Withdrew	Verb(predi cate)
6	'Fine, give me a couple of minutes,' Stirling replied, pulling a notepad and pen from his jacket pocket before retreating to the desk in the corner of the room to put together his shopping list. (Cp.1, P.14)	N+n=n Notepad	Subject

7	‘Whoa. Anarchist’s Cookbook,’ Jack said with a grain as he examined the book, ‘a thousand ways to blow yourself up with household ingredients. Thanks, man.’ (Cp.1, P.15)	N+n=n Household	Object
8	‘I still have some printouts of telemetry data from tracking stations that were monitoring the Voidborn vessels during their final approach to Earth,’ Stirling continued, walking slowly towards them. (Cp.1, P.18)	v/n+adv=n printouts	Object
9	The transmission was very brief, making it difficult to get a precise fix on its point of origin, but it appears to have originated from somewhere in the northern region of this landmass . (Cp.1, P.23)	N+n=n Landmass	Object /adv
10	‘Edinburg,’ Stirling said. ‘There’s someone awake in Edinburg.’ (Cp.1, P.24)	OFC Someone	Object
11	‘No idea,’ Rachel replied. ‘Stirling just called for everyone to get together. (Cp.2, P.25)	OFC Everyone	Object
12	‘When was this recorded?’ Sam asked as the playback ended. (Cp.2, P.26)	V+n=n Playback	Object
13	‘No without receiving further transmissions,’ the Servant replied. ‘It was only by chance that I intercepted the first broadcast .’ (Cp.2, P.27)	Adj+v=n Broadcast	Object
14	‘Might not be that straightforward ,’ Jack said, shaking his head. (Cp.2, P.28)	Adj+adj=adj Straightforward	Subject
15	‘So the area’s probably crawling with bug-eyed creeps,’ Jay said. (Cp.2, P.29)	N+v=.. bug-eyed	Object
16	A hatch opened in the side of the large triangular aircraft , the patterns of yellow lights that ran in fine lines over its hull pulsing in time with the subsonic throbbing	N+n=n Aircraft	Object

	of its power core. (Cp.2, P.31)		
17	Sam said, 'Let's put together a tractical breakdown and get out kit together. (Cp.2, P.31)	V+partcle=n Breakdown	Object
18	She nodded towards the assault rifle that was leaning against his backpack a couple of metres away. (Cp.2, P.32)	N+n=n Backpack	Object
19	You couldn't hit a cow's backside with a banjo. (Cp.2, P.32)	N+n+n Backside	Adverb
20	'That's what I call a bullet,' Jay said with a low whistle as he reached down and took one of the fifteen-centimetre-long rounds from the ammunition compartment of the case. (Cp.2, P.33)	Adj fifteen-centimetre-long	Adverb
21	'We've got a hike at the other end of this trip and I don't want to get caught in daylight by a Voidborn patrol.' (Cp.2, P.34)	N+n=n Daylight	Adverb
22	As they walked into the black-walled space, four smooth, sculpted seatsslid out from the walls. (Cp.2, P.34)	Adj+v=n black-walled	Adverb
23	'I'm glad that you approve of my changes,' the Servant said. Her familiar, slightly digital-sounding voice seemed to come from the walls around them. (Cp.2, P.35)	Adj+n=adj digital-sounding	Subject
24	Sam snapped his night-vision goggles down into place and the passenger compartment was suddenly visible again, illuminated in a lurid green. (Cp.2, P.37)	N+n=n night-vision	Object
25	'Let's find a good bolthole and keep watch for a few hours. (Cp.2, P.39)	N+n=n Bolthole	Subject
26	I don't want to get caught out in the open in daylight . (Cp.2, P.39)	N+n=n Daylight	Adverb
27	He headed back down the stairs to the hotel lobby, where Jay sat in the shadows near the plate-glass windows that looked out on to the street beyond. It was starting to snow	N+n=n plate-glass	Adverb

	again. (Cp.2, P.43)		
28	' Nothing out there,' Jay said with a slight frown. (Cp.2, P.43)	OFC Nothing	Subject
29	The wind had dropped but the fresh snow-fall had already blow into thick drifts that concealed all sorts of obstacles, and at times the four of them were slowed to a crwal. (Cp.2, P.46)	N+v=n snow-fall	Subject
30	As they made their way closer to the centre, the buildings around them grew taller, their looming shapes making the ice-bound streets feel almost like valleys in some high mountain range. (Cp.2, P.46)	N+adj=adj ice-bound	Object
31	The others fell into line behind him as he walked slowly down the broad road that had once been the busiest street in the city. (Cp.2, P.47)	OFC Into	Verb
32	The tattered shopfronts looked like cave entrances, their frozen interiors hidden in blackness that even night-vision systems struggled to penetrate. (Cp.2, P.48)	n+n=.. shopfronts N+n+n night-vision	Subject Subject
33	What the hell was that? Rachel whispered as the four of them sought cover behind the snow-covered vehicles. (Cp.2, P.48)	N+adj=n snow-covered	Object
34	The four of them sprinted up the immobile metal staircase , taking the steps two at a time. (Cp.2, P.51)	N+n=n Staircase	Object
35	The next floor was filled with dust-covered racks of clothes and the slightly creepy humanoid silhouettes of mannequins frozen in mid-pose . (Cp.2, P.51)	N+adj=n dust-covered Adj+n=... mid-pose	Subject Adverb
36	Sam led the others through the dining area, leaping over the stainless-steel counter and pushing the swing doors that led to the	Adj+n=n stainless-steel	Subject

	kitchen open just a crack, enough so that he could see what was on the other side. (Cp.2, P.51)		
37	'You see anything?' Jay whispered to Jack as he slowly swung the massive sniper rifle left and right, using the thermal-imaging system built into its scope to scan for targets. (Cp.2, P.53)	N thermal-imaging	Verb
38	Whatever it was, its heat signature was barely visible, nothing like the rainbow hues of a normal person's thermal image. (Cp.2, P.54)	OFC nothing N+n=n Rainbow	Subject Object
39	The creatures might once have been huma, but now they looked like something from the deepest recesses of a nightmare . (Cp.2, P.55)	N+n=n Nightmare	Adverb
40	'We're going to be overrun ,' Sam cried out. 'Everyone fall back . (Cp.2, P.57)	prep+n=v overrun OFC, Everyone v+n= v fall back	Object Subject Verb
41	The others followed suit, firing at the swarm of creatures as they retreated, trying desperately to stem the nightmarish tide. (Cp.2, P.57)	N+n=n Nightmarish	Adverb
42	'Clear,' Sam responded as Jack and Rachel followed them into the stairwell . (Cp.2, P.59)	N+adj=n Stairwell	Adverb
43	Sam followed right behind him, scanning the stairwell below for any sign of movement. (Cp.2, P.59)	N+adj=n Stairwell	Object
44	Sam heard another series of howls from the stairwell an unclipped the second and final grenade from his harness. (Cp.2, P.62)	N+adj=n Stairwell	Adverb
45	The four of them raised their weapons, training them on the doorway , which now	N+n=n Doorway	Adverb

	had smoke pouring from it. (Cp.2, P.62)		
46	The sound of gunfire became constant as the four members of the scouting party slowly retreated, firing all the time as they backed towards the edge of the roof. (Cp.2, P.63)	N+v=n Gunfire	Subject
47	The creatures were dropping like flies under the hail of gunfire , but their numbers did not appear to be diminishing in the slightest . (Cp.2, P.63)	N+v=n gunfire Adj+n/v=adj Slightest	Object Adverb
48	The hatch in its side slid open, level with the roof, metre-wide gap between the snow-covered concrete and the safety within. (Cp.2, P.64)	N+adj=adj metre-wide N+adj=n snow-covered	Subject Subject
49	Sam felled one more of them creatures and then sprinted for the drop-ship . (Cp.2, P.65)	N+n=n drop-ship	Adverb
50	He sprang across the gap and caught Jay's outstretched hand just as one of the pursuing creatures reached the edge of the roof and leapt behind him. (Cp.2, P.65)	Adv+v= adj Outstretched	Object
51	Sam's hand slipped from Jay's and he flailed for a handhold . (Cp.2, P.65)	Adj+v=n Handhold	Object
52	His fingers brushed past the edge of the door and for one fleeting instant he was framed in the doorway , a look of horror on his face before silently toppling backwards into the snow-filled void. (Cp.2, P.65)	N+n=n doorway V+v=adj backwards N+v=n snow-filled	Adverb Object Adverb
53	One of the drop-ship's bulkheads shimmered for an instant and then resolved into a thermal image of the area below them. (Cp.2, P.66)	N+v=n Bulkheads	Object
54	Nat's mouth fell open in shock as Jay and Jack slowly walked down the ramp, looks of grief-stricken shock on their faces too.	N+adj=adj grief-stricken	Object

	(Cp.3, P.67)		
55	He watched in silence as the other young men and women who might just represent mankind's last hope gathered around Jay and Jack, their shared grief obvious. (Cp.3, P.69)	N+n=n Mankind	Object
56	The gold-skinned machine turned to walk away. (Cp.3, P.71)	N+adj=n gold-skinned	Subject
57	He took a breath and forced himself to feel the wound area again, his fingertips brushing against something cold, hard and sharp that was protruding from under the edge of the body armour beneath his armpit . (Cp.3, P.73)	Phrase compound hard and sharp N+pronoun= n armour N+n=n ketiak Armpit	Object Object Object
58	The sudden searing pain in his side made him feel slightly light-headed and he fought the overwhelming urge just to like back down again, but he knew that would only end one way. . . not well. (Cp.3, P.73)	N+adj=adj light-headed Adj+v=adj overwhelmin g V+n=v back down	Object Adverb Object
59	'Whatever it is, don't pull it out,' Sam said to himself. Trying to remember his field-medic training. (Cp.3, P.73)	N+adj=n field-medic	Object
60	He turned round and saw the source of the brighter overhead illuminations: the soft dawn light outside poured through the shattered remains of the large skylight in the bus roof. (Cp.3, P.74)	Adj/n+n=n overhead Prep+n=n/ad v outside N+n=n skylight	Object Subject Object
61	Their combined weight had presumably proven too much for the skylight , which given way beneath him, dumping him inside. (Cp.3, P.75)	N+n=n Skylight	Object

62	He thumped the windscreen a couple of times, trying to dislodge some of the snow, but it was firmly frozen in place. (Cp.3, P.76)	N+n=n Windscreen	Object
63	He looked around for a second before spotting the emergency manual-release lever above the bus's folding doors. (Cp.3, P.76)	N+v=n manual-release	Object
64	The doors wouldn't budge. It was either the weight of snow piled up against them or else the long-neglected locking mechanism had simply jammed. (Cp.3, P.76)	Adj+adj=adj long-neglected	Subject
65	He looked up at the shattered skylight , but there was no way he was climbing back up through there with injury in his side. (Cp.3, P.76)	n+n=n skylight	Object
66	He walked to the front of the bus and pulled the pistol from his holster, levelling it at the windscreen . (Cp.3, P.77)	n+n=n windscreen	Adverb
67	A few minutes later he broke through and pale sunlight streamed into the bus's interior. (Cp.3, P.77)	n+n=n sunlight	Subject
68	He pulled the glove back over his metallic hand and took the pistol from his holster once more before squeezing through the gap and out into the daylight . (Cp.3, P.78)	n+n=n daylight	Adverb
69	The street outside was quiet. The only sign that remained of the hideous creatures from the previous night were hundreds of hand and footprints in the snow. (Cp.3, P.78)	Adv+n=n outside N+v=n Footprints	Subject Object
70	Regardless , he was not going to be out on the street come nightfall that much he did know. (Cp.3, P.79)	OFC N+n=n Nightfall	Adverb Adverb
71	Sam turn off the broad throughfare and down a street that led past the railway station, crossing the bridge over the tracks	Adj+n=n throughfare N+n=n	Object Adverb

	and heading up the sloping streets to the castle. (Cp.3, P.80)	Railway	
72	He followed the cobbled road uphill trying to ignore the fress footprints in the snow all around him. (Cp.3, P.80)	N+v=n Footprints	Object
73	He continued upwards , heading through the second gatehouse and into the open courtyard beyond. (Cp.3, P.81)	OFC upwards N+n=n gatehouse V+n=n Courtyard	Object Object Adverb
74	The burn-out hulk of a drop-ship lay in what had once been a grand-looking building on the other side of the area. (Cp.3, P.82)	Adj burn-out n+n=n drop-ship Adj+..=adj grand-looking	Subject Object Subject
75	Judging by the layer of snow that covered the wreckage , it had been seceral days at least since whatever had taken place here, but he wasn't going to take any chances. (Cp.3, P.82)	n+n=n wreckage	Object
76	He knelt down beside the Hunter and examined the tears in the Drone's skin more carefully , realising that the wounds looked exactly like claw marks.(Cp.3, P.82)	OFC Carefully	Adverb
77	Sam shook his head; it was just one more unanswered question to add to the ever-growing pile. (Cp.3,P.83)	Adj+n=adj ever-growing	Adverb
78	Her eyes were hidden behind a pair of dark sunglasses and she was wearing a black top with its hood pulled up over her head. (Cp.3,P.83)	N+n=n sunglasses Adj+n=n black top	Object Object
79	She gestured towards the gatehouse that led back outside. (Cp.3,P.84)	N+n=n Gatehouse	Object

80	'Anywhere but there,' the girl replied. It's only a few more hours till sunset , and when the Vore catch your scent and they will catch your scent they'll hunt you relentlessly until you're dead.' (Cp.3,P.85)	N+v=n Sunset	Object
81	'I have no idea,' the girl replied. 'I woke up alone in an empty warehouse looking like this. (Cp.3,P.86)	N+n=n Warehouse	Adverb
82	The Aliens, those things that were scattered all over the courtyard back there,' Sam replied. They're called the Voidborn. (Cp.3,P.86)	V+n=n Courtyard	Adverb
83	They've taken the entire planet and enslaved nearly everyone . (Cp.3, P.87)	OFC Everyone	Object
84	'We have people working on waking everyone back in London,' Sam said. 'If we could contact my friends, you could come back with us and maybe they can do some thing to help you.' (Cp.3,P.88)	OFC everyone V+n/adv=v come back	Object Verb/predicte
85	Sam gave a quick nod. She was right they had other priorities right now . (Cp.3,P.88)	Adv right now	Adverb
86	'Other than those few you saw in the castle courtyard , no,' Mag replied. 'Oh, and that big ship floating above the castle on the day of the invasion.' (Cp.3,P.89)	V+n=n Courtyard	Adverb
87	Mag gave a quick nod and the pair of them walked up the long driveway leading to the front door.(Cp.3,P.90)	V+adv=n Driveway	Subject
88	She grabbed the the door handle and pushed, shattering the doorframe around the lock effortlessly . (Cp.3,P.91)	V+n=v Grabbed N+n=n Doorframe Adverb Effortlessly	Predicate/ v Subject Object
89	As they entered the gloomy hallway of the house, Mag removed the sunglasses that she had been wearing all day and Sam finally	N+n=n Hallway N+n=n	Subject Object Object

	saw her jet-black eyes. (Cp.3,P.91)	sunglasses N+adj=adj jet-black	
90	She found the large open-plan kitchen at the back of the house and rooted through the drawers and clipboards . (Cp.3,P.92)	V+n=n open-plan N+n=n Clipboards	Object Object
91	'I haven't thanked you,' Sam said as he ate a spoonful of syrup-covered apricot. (Cp.3,P.92)	N+adj=adj syrup-covered	Object
92	'Here,' she said, placing a roll of bandage on the table and some painkillers . (Cp.3,P.95)	N+n=n Bandage N+n=n Painkillers	Object Subject
93	He held his gleaming golden forearm and hand out in front of him, flexing the fingers. (Cp.3,P.96)	Adj+n=n Forearm	Object
94	I don't really understand how it works, to be honest. (Cp.3,P.96)	Adj+v=v Understand	Predicate/ v
95	Mag helped Sam wrap the bandage tightly round his ches, pressing the dressing firmly against his injured side. (Cp.3,P.97)	N+n=n Bandage	Adverb
96	She gestured to the blood-soaked T-shirt on the table. (Cp.3,P.97)	N+v=adj Blood-soaked	Object
97	He tossed the bloody shirt into the kitchen sink and Mag passed him a small tin of fire-lighting fluid. (Cp.3,P.97)	N+n=n Fire-lighting	Object
98	She pointed up at the colossal Mothership hovering above them. (Cp.4,P.99)	N+n=n Mothership	Object
99	'Hell, it's just another bug-eyed Voidborn freak,' Jay said. 'What more does he need to know?' (Cp.4,P.100)	N+v=n Bug-eyed	Object
100	She pointed down at the bedroom floor and a moment later Sam heard a crash from somewhere beneath them. (Cp.4,P.104)	N+n=n Bedroom	Adverb

101	Sam gave a nod and climbed off the bed as Mag moved over to the bedroom window. (Cp.4,P.104)	N+n=n Bedroom	Adverb
111	He was lying handcuffed to the steel frame of a bed in a bare concrete cell. (Cp.5,P.110)	Adj+v=n handcuffed	Object
112	He carefully lifted his T-shirt and looked down at his chest. There, just above his breastbone , was a circular burn, five centimetres across with a tiny puncture wound in the centre. (Cp.5,P.111)	N+n=n breastbone	Object
113	'I didn't know him as Daniel Shaw ,' Sam replied with a sigh. 'I knew him as Andrew Riley . He was my dad.' (Cp.5,P.119)	N+n=n	Object Object
114	Mag was still visible in the dim light that shone through the doorway from the corridor beyond, handled in the corner. (Cp.5,P.126)	N+n=n doorway	Object
115	Sam tried to ignore the memory of her blood-soaked face from the previous night. (Cp.5,P.126)	N+adj=adj blood-soaked	Object
116	'I think she can look after herself,' Sam said with a crooked smile. (Cp.5,P.128)	V+prep=v look after	Predicate
117	Mag walked out of the cell, her hand shielding her eyes from the overhead lights in the corridor. (Cp.5,P.129)	Overhead	Object
118	Another soldier approached carrying Mag's hooded top and backpack . (Cp.5,P.129)	backpack	Object
119	A few minutes later they were walking across the large open area outside the garage towards a gate guarded by a pair of armed guards in a watchtower . (Cp.5,P.129)	Adv outside N+n=n watchtower	Object
120	'We leave as soon as it gets dark,' Mason said. 'We're reasonably certain that the Mothership over Edinburgh and London were the only ones stationed over the UK mainland , but I'd rather not bump into any unexpected visitors in daylight . (Cp.5,P.136)	N+n=n Mothership Adj+n=n mainland N+n=n Daylight	Subject Object Adverb
121	Mason strode up the ramp to the interior, which was lit with blood-red light, swiftly	blood-red	Object

	followed by a dozen of his men who quickly stowed their gear and took their seats along the bulkheads . (Cp.6,P.138)	bulkheads	Object
122	The men moved with the practised efficiency of professional soldiers, barely glancing at Sam as he watched them finish their final preparations for take-off . (Cp.6,P.138)	take-off	Object
123	The Voidborn Motherships may have gone, but the automated control nodes that allowed the Hunter Drones to Operate semi-autonomously and continue to care for the millions of Sleepers up and down the country were still active. (Cp.6,P.139)	Motherships Hunter Drones	Subject Subject
124	They had learned the hard way that the Hunter would aggressively defend a node if it were attacked, turning from nursemaids to savage killerd in the blink of an eye. (Cp.6,P.140)	N+n=n Nursemaids	Object
125	'Once we arrive these two gentlemen will be taking care of you.' (Cp.6,P.140)	Adj+n=n Gentlemen	Subject
126	Mason gestured to the two grim-faced soldiers that sat on either side of him. (Cp.6,P.140)	Adj grim-faced	Object
127	Mason walked back to the front of the compartment and took a seat next to the bulkhead that separated the cockpit from the passenger compartment. (Cp.6,P.141)	N+n=n bulkhead N+n=n Cockpit	Object subject
128	Sam watched as the lights of the base disappeared from view to be replaced by the pitch blackness of the post-invasion night. (Cp.6,P.141)	N+n=n post-invasion	adverb
129	She watched as a second helicopter, identical to the one in which Sam had just left, was towed out on to the pad by a small tractor-like vehicle. (Cp.6,P.142)	N+adj=adj tractor-like	object
130	Mag mad a split-second decision as the helicopter began to turn towards her heading for the perimeter fence. (Cp.6,P.143)	split-second	object
131	The crate passed by three metres above her and she leapt with all her new-found animal strength, slamming into the side with a bang,	new-found	Object

	her claws fighting for purchase on the hard surface. (Cp.6,P.144)		
132	She closed her eyes against the stringing high-speed winds, praying that she would have the strength to hang on long enough for them to reach their destination, whenever that may be. (Cp.6,P.144)	high-speed whenever	Subject adverb
133	In her mind's eye the target was one of the nightmarish creatures they'd discovered in Edinburg, charging towards her and then cut down in the hail of her bullets. (Cp.6,P.144)	nightmarish	Object
134	'Don't tell Jack that he might lose interest,' Rachel said, raising an eyebrow . (Cp.6,P.146)	N+n=n eyebrow eyebrow	object
135	Unfortunately for him it was also painfully obvious that Nat didn't fell quite the same way. (Cp.6,P.146)	Adv painfully	Object
136	The Servant said from behind them, and the two girls turned to see the golden-skinned woman walking towards them across the compound. (Cp.6,P.147)	Adj+v=n golden-skinned	Subject
137	My sensors have detected a human aircraft approaching at high speed. (Cp.6,P.147)	N+n=n aircraft	Object
138	'Initial sensor mapping suggests it is a twin-engined rotorcraft of rudimentary design. (Cp.6,P.148)	N+n=n rotorcraft	Object
139	Should I dispatch drop-ship to intercept? The Servant asked calmly.	drop-ship	Subject
140	Mason started out of the cockpit window of the Chinook. (Cp.6,P.149)	N+n=n cockpit	Object
141	The reality was that even that much concentrated firepower would do little good against the Grendels anyway. (Cp.6,P.151)	N+n=n firepower	Object
142	'He's a lot more than just that,' Stirling said, raising an eyebrow . (Cp.6,P.155)	eyebrow.	Object
143	They're pretty good as the whole stone-faced warrior thing, aren't they? (Cp.6,P.158)	stone-faced	Object
144	'I thought my nightmares were bad enough already, but this . . .' She trailed off, shaking her head. (Cp.6,P.159)	N+n=n nightmares	Object

145	'Mag isn't my girlfriend ,' Sam said, rolling his eyes. (Cp.6,P.160)	N+n=n girlfriend	Object
146	'Seeing as it's the only thing keeping us airborne , I'm just glad that it does work. (Cp.6,P.165)	airborne	Object
147	Seconds later an eight-foot-tall pale-skinned humanoid creature with glowing blue veins of light running back over the bald skin of its crested skull stood looming over them, looking down at their shocked faces with a sneer. (Cp.6,P.167)	Adj+n=adj pale-skinned	Object
148	Now why would I do that?' Sam asked. Behind him, several of the larger black-skinned Hunters guarding the control room rose from the pit below the Voidborn control pedestal. (Cp.6,P.168)	black-skinned	Subject
149	You have one minute two make your decision, boy, before the countdown on the electronic locks sealing the Vore cage expires. (Cp.6,P.169)	countdown	Adverb
150	Sam's mind whirled . Who was this creature, where had he come from and what was he truly intending to do with the Mothership ? (Cp.6,P.169)	N+v=v whirled N+n=n Mothership	Object
151	Instead he felt a sense of disembodiment, as if he were floating weightless in a black void. (Cp.6,P.170)	N+adj=adj Weightless	Object
152	Stirling suddenly felt the mechanical tendrils of the Hunter behind him wrap around his arms, locking his limbs in their vice-like grip. (Cp.6,P.172)	N+adj=n vice-like	Object
153	Talon moved towards the central control pedestal as the final Hunter looped its black tentacles beneath Sam's armpits and hoisted his unconscious body into the air, the toes of his boots dangling just a few centimetres off the ground. (Cp.6,P.173)	N+n=n armpits	Object
154	'You will be detained for now,' Talon said, and the cables that surrounded the control platform rose up and began to snake around him, slipping in between the plates of his armour and locking in place as they too	Platform Armour	Subject

	began throb with blue light. (Cp.6,P.173)		
155	‘I can’t risk the Voidborn recapturing the drilling site once the Mothership departs,’ Talon replied, glancing down at the glowing display mounted in the forearm of his armour. (Cp.6,P.174)	Mothership Forearm	Object Adverb
156	Mag watched them climb on board before she dropped silently to the slush-covered pavement five metres below. (Cp.7,P.175)	slush-covered	Object
157	It had been two nerve-shredding and exhausting hours hanging on for dear life to the stell box as they had flown low and fast over the English countryside . (Cp.7,P.176)	nerve-shredding countryside	Object
158	The helicopter and its disturbing cargo had touched down at the abandoned airfield outside the city. (Cp.7,P.176)	Adj+n=n	Adverb
159	She had leapt from the crate on to a nearby rooftop as the crate was dropped on to the street, waiting and watching as the soldiers stood guard. (Cp.7,P.176)	Rooftop	Adverb
160	Slimy black drool trickled from its monstrous jaws as its senses were overwhelmed by the overpowering smell of the boundless quantities of sleeping prey that filled the buildings around it. (Cp.7,P.177)	Overwhelmed overpowering	Object Adverb
161	Mag took a single step backwards and the Vore rounded on her with a growl. (Cp.7,P.177)	backwards	Object
162	She dived to one side and the creature missed with its first pounce, sliding across the slushy street before regaining its balance and joining its pack-mate in circling Mag with an angry hiss. (Cp.7,P.178)	pack-mate	Object
163	The two creatures prowled around her, hissing and snipping their razor-filled jaws as they picked their moment to strike. (Cp.7,P.178)	razor-filled	Object
164	Suddenly one of the creatures launched itself at her again and she drove the blade-tipped claws of her hand upwards into the	blade-tipped	Object

	creature's exposed throat as it hit her, knocking her off her feet. (Cp.7,P.178)		
165	For a moment he stared at her pitch-black eyes and the jet-black veins that ran just beneath the surface of her paper-white skin. (Cp.7,P.180)	pitch-black jet-black paper-white	Object Subject Object
166	The soldiers were only twenty metres from the crate when a puff of blood erupted from the lead man's thigh and he collapsed to the ground with a scream of pain, his rifle scattering away across the road as his hands flew to staunch the flow of blood from the fresh gunshot wound. (Cp.7,P.180)	gunshot	Object
167	Jack jumped up from behind the crate and ran over to the other soldier, the man's blood-slick hands fumbling with the release of the holster on his hip. (Cp.7,P.181)	blood-slick	Subject
168	He'd assumed that the hooded figure sitting slumped against the bulkhead had been unconscious. (Cp.7,P.184)	Bulkhead	Subject
169	Adam put a hand on his shoulder and the soldier whirled around, delivering a vicious backhanded blow to his jaw that sent him to one knee, clutching his mouth. (Cp.7,P.187)	Backhanded	Object
170	They froze as the giant creature gave another bellow and strode across the compound towards them, its long blade-tipped tail whipping from side to side as it flexed its knife-like claws. (Cp.7,P.189)	blade-tipped knife-like	Object Object
171	The Chinook raced low over the rooftops of London, heading for the resistance compound. (Cp.7,P.192)	Rooftops	Object
172	He headed back into the passenger command, where Mag was sitting on one of the long benches that run along the bulkheads . (Cp.7,P.193)	Bulkheads	Object
173	The Grendel hesitated for a moment and turned towards the other four children with a malevolent hiss. (Cp.7,P.195)	Malevolent	Object
174	The Grendel turned back towards Jack as he scrambled awkwardly to his feet.	Awkwardly	Object

	(Cp.7,P.195)		
175	'Don't move,' Jack said, his left arm dangling uselessly as he pressed his eye to the high-powered optical scope mounted on top of the rifle. (Cp.7,P.197)	high-powered	Adverb
176	The first shot went high, carving a furrow into the creature's armoured forehead and it increased its pace, now just twenty metres away from them, its blade-tipped tail rising into the air ready to strike. (Cp.7,P.197)	Forehead blade-tipped	Object Object
177	Sheer momentum kept it moving for a single pace and then its legs gave way and it slammed into the ground with and earth-shaking . (Cp.7,P.197)	earth-shaking.	Object
178	'I'm starting to wish I'd stayed in Scotland,' Mag said, peering apprehensively over Jay's shoulder as they crossed the outer limits of the Mothership's superstructure . (Cp.7,P.199)	superstructure.	Object
179	He crawled into the smoke-filled passenger compartment and found Mag helping Jay out of his harness, hanging from the wall that had just become the ceiling. (Cp.7,P.202)	smoke-filled	Object
180	They crept out of the wreckage just as the drop-ship reappeared, racing towards them. (Cp.7,P.203)	Wreckage drop-ship	Object Object
181	They lay still for a moment as it shot past overhead before hurrying over to the edge of a tear in the Motheship's outer skin. (Cp.7,P.203)	Overhead Motheship's	Object Object
182	'We have no idea what's down there,' Jay said looking into the black hole apprehensively as they walked closer. (Cp.7,P.203)	black hole	Adverb
183	'Here goes nothing,' Jay said, slinging his rifle across his back and slowly lowering himself into the hole, feeling for hand and footholds in the gently slopping tunnel. (Cp.7,P.204)	Footholds	Object
184	Shaw ducked inside just as the drop-ship floated past overhead , more slowly this time, beams of light playing over the tangled	Overhead Wreckage	Object

	smouldering wreckage of the Chinook. (Cp.7,P.204)		
185	His eyes slowly opened and he raised his hand to his forehead with a wince. (Cp.8,P.204)	Forehead	Object
186	He popped his head round the corner of the generator and took a quick headcount of the men he could see. (Cp.8,P.218)	Headcount	Object
187	'The boy has been located,' the soldier said into his throat mic, nodding as he received an inaudible reply in his erapiece . (Cp.8,P.219)	N+n=n Erapiece	Adverb
188	Sam turned towards her, flinching when he heard the soldier's gunfire . (Cp.8,P.219)	Gunfire	Object
189	Sam saw Jay and a second figure, partially obscured by the doorway , laying down a withering field of fire that cut down one of the soldiers and forced his squad mate to run for cover. (Cp.8,P.220)	Doorway	Object
190	They took advantage of the momentary break in gunfire and sprinted out from behind the cover of the generator towards Sam and Mag. (Cp.8,P.221)	Gunfire	Object
191	'Come on,' Mag said, gesturing for them to follow her towards the other doorway . (Cp.8,P.221)	Doorway	Object
192	Sam knew they didn't have anything with enough fire-power to take out one Grandel, let alone two. (Cp.8,P.223)	N+n=n fire-power	Object
193	Just when Sam thought at all was lost, a Hunter swooped across and hit the Grendel's face hard, its poison-tipped tentacles viciously stabbing at the behemoth's eyes. (Cp.8,P.225)	poison-tipped	Subject
194	The Grendels flailed uselessly , quickly succumbing to the tide of energy blasts and stabbing tentacles. (Cp.8,P.226)	Uselessly	Object
195	A moment later the drop-ship lifted from the ground with a lurch, its startled passengers fighting to keep their balance as it turned and powered across the hangar, heading for the glowing force field at the far	drop-ship startled	Object

	end and the open sky beyond. (Cp.8,P.227)		
196	Shaw grew in stature before their eyes, his shirt and jeans vanishing, replaced by loose-fitting white robes as he looked down with new eyes at Sam's startled face. (Cp.8,P.230)	loose-fitting startled	Adverb
197	A philosophical question that my people spent many years debating,' Suran said, 'but to the average person it was actually quite straightforward . (Cp.9,P.236)	Straightforward	Object
198	I spearheaded a protect to create the first interstellar mission, a project that could only ever work if the vessel in question was controlled by a digitized consciousness. (Cp.9,P.237)	Spearheaded Interstellar	Subject Subject
199	It was against this backdrop that our people finally decided to allow the widespread use of consciousness digitization. (Cp.9,P.239)	Backdrop Widespread	Object
200	The Voidborn created a singularity, what you would call a black hole , in the centre of our system, destroying every shared of our home worlds in the space of a few hours. (Cp.9,P.243)	black hole	Object
201	I believe that is why he was able to take control of the Voidborn Mothership and help me to reverse my own form-clock . (Cp.10,P.251)	form-clock	Object
202	'There you go,' Rachel said, applying a small dressing to the wound on Sam's forehead . (Cp.9,P.255)	Forehead	Object
203	'So that's the girl who saved your backside in Edinburg, then.' (Cp.10,P.255)	Backside	Object
204	'Maybe, but I'm not going to be asked to do children's birthday parties either,' Mag said with a grim smile. (Cp.10,P.257)	Birthday	Object
205	'There you go,' Rachel said, applying a small dressing to the wound on Sam's forehead . (Cp.10,P.255)	Forehead	Object
206	The drop-ship swooped low over the Tokyo skyline banking towards the unmistakable shape of the Voidborn Mothership that hovered over the centre of the city.	drop-ship skyline	Subject Object

	(Cp.10,P.264)	Mothership	Object
207	Jay said, running his hand nervously through his dreadlocks . (Cp.10,P.266)	Dreadlocks	Object
208	Pulshing energy cables ran between the huge black blocks , entwined within the tower's white tubular steel framework , making the massive structure look almost alive. (Cp.10,P.266)	Between black blocks framework	Adverb Subject Object
209	Seven billion frightened people awakening the same time into a world where the infrastructure barely supported that many people before it was left to decay by the Voidborns? It would mean bloodshed on a scale unprecedented in the history of humanity. (Cp.10,P.267-268)	Infrastructu re Bloodshed	Subject
210	I know he can be a bit of a pain in the backside sometimes, but he does have his uses. (Cp.10,P.270)	Backside	Adverb
211	Talon stood on the central control platform , feeling the flow of information from the vessel around him. (Cp.10,P.272)	Platform	Object
212	Once these creatures had been a source of nightmares and now, as Sam stepped towards them confidently, he hoped that his voice wouldn't betray any of the fear that he felt in the pit of his stomach. (Cp.10,P.272)	Nightmares	Object
213	You may just have suffered sensory overload which can induce extremely intense visions. (Cp.10,P.280)	Overload	Object
214	Damage reports streamed into his mind from the systems that had been compromised by the superheated plasma when the Mothership's energy shields had finally given yaw, but the vessel had survived and now the element of surprise was his. (Cp.11,P.282)	Superheated	Object
215	There were no enemy aircraft rising from the hangers of the Voidborn Mothership and he could not help feel a slight sense of surprise. (Cp.11,P.283)	Aircraft Voidborn Mothership	Object Object
216	He was standing in the hangar bay, his viewpoint unusually elevated.	Viewpoint	Subject

	(Cp.11,P.288)		
217	He approached the edge and peered out at the brehtaking scene beyond. (Cp.11,P.290)	Breathtaking	Adverb
218	The air was filled with drop-ships locked in life-or-death dogfights , streams of cannon fire reaching out and filling the sky with black clouds of spinning debris. (Cp.11,P.290)	drop-ships dogfights	Object
219	The Grendel dropped like a stone, in freefall for just a couple of seconds before slamming into the Mothership, the black hull cratering beneath its massive clawed feet. (Cp.11,P.291)	Freefall	Adverb
220	Beside him the other three Grendels landed with a shuddering impact that would have killed any of their pilots inside if it were not for the impact-absorbing gel in which they were all immersed. (Cp.11,P.292)	impact-absorbing	Object
221	He had expected a more concerted counter-attack . (Cp.11,P.292)	counter-attack	Object
222	Sam felt a moment of overwhelming grief, but still he knew what had to be done. (Cp.11,P.297)	Overwhelming	Object
223	Sam staggered backwards , instinctively grabbing at the severed stump that was now squirting green-black liquid. (Cp.11,P.299)	Backwards green-black	Object
224	Rachel stomped towards Talon as he dragged himself into a sitting position, coughing and spitting out a mouthful of pale blue blood . (Cp.11,P.303)	blue blood	Object
225	'What did you do to me?' Talon gasped, staggering backwards . (Cp.11,P.305)	Backwards	Object
226	She felt a shudder of impact run through the massive vessel's superstructure as the leading edge of Talon's Mothership grated over the upper surface of Susan's ship, their hulls shredding each other as they ground together in a hideous slow-motion collision. (Cp.11,P.311)	Superstructure slow-motion	Object
227	Mag struggled to stand, the floor beneath bucking as the two Motherships drove into	Motherships	Object

	each other, flaming debris tumbling away beneath them and slamming into the streets below like high-explosive bombs. (Cp.11,P.311)	high-explosive	Object
228	'We need you to send a drop-ship ,' Sam said. Now.' (Cp.11,P.313)	drop-ship	Object
229	He could still feel his connection to the network that was allowing him to control his troops, and the longer he spent in command of them the more they began to feel like an extension of his own will. (Cp.12,P.314)	Network	Object
230	He looked up just in time to see Mag charging at Talon, her fangs bared and claws outstretched . (Cp.12,P.320)	Outstretched	Object
231	The Grendel took three quick steps towards her and scooped her up off the ground, its massive claws closing round her neck as she struggled uselessly against its overwhelming strength. (Cp.12,P.321)	Overwhelming	Object
232	A broad smile spread across Talon's face as he felt the restraints on his shape-shifting abilities fall away. (Cp.12,P.322)	N+v=n shape-shifting	Object
233	The scratches and dents in his armour disappeared and the long claw-shaped gashes in his neck faded away, the hardened layer of medical gel falling to the ground. (Cp.12,P.322)	claw-shaped	Subject
234	'This is a pattern interface ,' Talon continued. (Cp.12,P.323)	interface	Object
235	The other Grendel roared with rage, blinded and flailing as Jay side-stepped its wild uncontrolled swings. (Cp.12,P.326)	Side-stepped	Object
236	The cloud moved chaotically, horrific half-formed limbs and organs forming within it and then vanishing again in the blink of an eye. (Cp.12,P.330)	N+v=n half-formed	Subject
237	'You mean Suran,' Sam said, raising an eyebrow . (Cp.13,P.340)	Eyebrow	Object
238	'Don't worry,' Mag said, walking alongside him towards the dormitory block. (Cp.13,P.342)	Alongside	Adverb

239	He was going to give it to you on your birthday but, well, I figured you might want it now. You look like you could use a little cheering up.' (Cp.1,P.343)	Birthday	Object
240	He tore open the envelope and pulled out the photograph inside. (Cp.13,P.343)	Photograph	Object
241	It was a picture of him with his mum, dad and sister, that had once sat on the sideboard in the living room of their old house. (Cp.13,P.343)	N+n=n Sideboard	Adverb
242	He let out a long sigh and stared at his tired-looking face in the mirror. (Cp.13,P.344)	tired-looking	Object
243	'That's going to take some getting used to,' he said, looking at the half-human, half illuminate face that stared back at him. (Cp.13,P.344)	half-human half illuminate	Adverb

CURRICULUM VITAE



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